

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land at Abbey Farm, Snape

SNP 095

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© January 2007

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This project was funded and commissioned by the Environment Agency (EA) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). The desk-top assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher and the aerial photographic assessment was carried out by Roger Palmer of Air Photo Services. The project was managed by John Newman, Contracts Manager, of SCCAS and advice was given by William Fletcher SCCAS, Conservation Team.

Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken as a result of a proposal by the Environment Agency (EA) and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) to create an area of new conservation habitats such as freshwater reed marsh, on land at Abbey Farm Snape. The groundworks will be in the form of cleaning out the existing ditches and redigging the east – west ditch at the southern end of the site that was filled in during the construction of the railway. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), a documentary search and an aerial photographic study. The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on the flood plain between the northern side of the River Alde and mainly to the west of the Fromus River. Such a topographically favourable situation will have a moderate to high potential for archaeological material from most periods. Of special note is the site of the Benedictine Priory of St Mary and the possible associated buildings that may include a watermill and a dock/wharf. The whole PDA has the potential for the discovery of waterlogged and palaeo-environmental material. The landscape as a whole is probably of medieval date, at which time the land was reclaimed with the use of sea walls and drainage ditches and became grass pasture. The mitigation strategy will need to be finalised through a process of producing detailed groundworks proposals where the EA/RSPB liaise closely with the county archaeological advisor over draft plans, so the resulting works act sympathetically and enhance the existing historic features and landscape. When areas of ground disturbance are finalised these should be assessed in the field for peat deposits and can be either targeted for monitoring or avoided if necessary. It should also be stated how the works would affect the water levels and whether there are plans to install sluices or pumps etc to artificially control the water levels. If any areas are to be cultivated in any way e.g. sowing for pasture, the opportunity should be given for field walking (and cultivation should be no deeper than existing cultivation levels). The quarry site identified on the aerial photographs (Fig.13 E) could be a potential area for a small wet scrape type feature for open water if one is required. This would re-use an area that has already been disturbed. Also if a path is required across the PDA the line of the former railway could be used, both preserving and utilising the already existing route.

SMR information

Grid Reference: TM38545786
Funding body: EA & RSPB

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for the EA and the RSPB.

This DBA is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works to satisfy the condition on planning consent to create a freshwater reed bed habitat for wildlife.

1.2. Site Description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 52ha centred at TM385/579, in the parish of Snape, to the south-west of the village of Snape (Fig. 1 and 2).

The present land use is approximately 60% pasture 30% cultivated land and 10% uncultivated rough land or reed beds.

1.3. Geology and topography

The PDA lies on the flood plain on the northern side of the River Alde where it is joined by the River Fromus. The maximum height above sea level is 5m (Fig. 3).

There are three soil types within the PDA; the majority is fen peat and river alluvium (1025). At the extreme eastern edge along the river the soil is marine alluvium (813f) and along the north eastern side of the PDA there are deep well drained sandy soils (551g) (source: SCC digital data) (Fig. 4).

1.4. Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a study area of 1km radius from the edge of the PDA was selected for examination (Fig. 2).

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, the aerial photographic archive and a site walkover. Specialist aerial photographic and documentary reports were also commissioned and the full reports can be found in Appendices 2 & 3.

1.5. Aims

To determine as far as reasonably practicable from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource and the potential resource within the PDA.

Also to suggest further works to be carried out in mitigation of the development.

1.6. Methods

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this DBA.

A search of the Suffolk SMR for any records within 1km from the edge of the PDA was carried out and the results are examined, mapped and tabulated in Appendix 5.

An examination of the literature with reference to archaeological excavations within the study area was carried out.

A search for listed buildings that may have a line of sight to the PDA was carried out, a summary is presented in the main report and the full details are in Appendix 4.

A historical documentary search was commissioned; the relevant results have been summarised, with the full report presented in Appendix 2.

The aerial photographic survey was commissioned and the archives held at Suffolk County Council SMR, the National Monuments Record Office at Swindon and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs were examined. The results are summarised in the main report with the full details presented in Appendix 3.

A site walkover was conducted on 16/02/2007, for which notes and digital photographs were taken.

1.7. Legislative Frameworks

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This guidance advises developers to discuss their plans, preferably at a pre planning stage, with the County Archaeological Planning Officer for any possible archaeological constraints on their development proposal. The planning guidance sets out to protect nationally and locally important monuments and their settings. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of important remains. In certain circumstances field evaluation will be carried out to enable an informed decision to be made. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation *in situ* provision will be made for their recording and excavation prior to development.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's) and their settings as nationally important sites. There is one SAM within the search area, this is **BLX 001**, a round barrow 750m to the south-west of the PDA.

Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. There are only two listed buildings that have line of site to the PDA, see Section 2.2.

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. There are six SSSI's within the 1km search area, but none actually within the PDA (Fig. 5). These are Gromford Meadow (1), Snape Warren (2), Alde and Ore Estuary (3), Sandlings Forest (4), Blaxhall Heath (5), Iken Wood (6).

2. Results

2.1. Suffolk SMR search

The SMR can only represent the archaeological material that has been reported. It therefore cannot be a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area.

For more details of the sites mentioned in the report see Appendix 5.

2.1.1. All known archaeological sites within the PDA

There are five SMR entries that are within the PDA.

The site of the Priory of St Mary (**SNP 009**) was founded on land granted in 1155 to the Abbey of St John's Colchester by William Martel. The priory was dissolved in 1525 and the prior and two monks were expelled. In 1528 labourers were being paid to take down the house and clear the stone. After Cardinal Wolsey's arrest in 1530 the manor of Snape including the water-mill and rabbit warren were given to Thomas Russhe. A survey of the priory was carried out between 1525-28 when the priory was dissolved, but this is far from definitive as for example there is no mention of the barn (**SNP 027**). Fieldwalking carried out by Filmer-Sankey in 1981 has roughly defined the extent of the priory building from scatters of building material, this correlates with the location of the priory as indicated on two maps 472/1 and 475/162 (Fig. 15 & 16).

The location of the water-mill (**SNP 025**) listed in the dissolution survey of Snape Priory *circa* 1525-1528, is roughly known due to the discovery of millstone fragments. A mill mentioned in Domesday survey as belonging to Robert Malet was probably on the same spot (Filmer-Sankey 1983). The documentary study (Section 2.4) revealed, that this was probably the only water-mill attached to the manors between Snape and Aldeburgh and would therefore have been important. However, at its location access to the site by tenants would have had to have been via the sea bank or boat suggesting that there could have been a dock at or by near this location.

Possibly related to the Priory and the general landscape management of the area within the PDA are the sea banks (**SNP 087**) running along the River Alde for approximately 2km. These may be of medieval date and constructed or commissioned by the monks of the priory.

Within the area of the priory (**SNP 009**) a single sherd of Ipswich ware was found during a fieldwalking survey, suggesting that there was Anglo-Saxon activity at this location.

At the northern end of the PDA is **SNP 038**, an undated cropmark visible on aerial photographs that forms part of a rectangular enclosure located on low lying ground.

TUN 026 is the now disused railway line from Snape Junction to Tunstall Station and Snape Maltings and dock complex. The line was built *circa* 1859 and was a goods line only. The rails are now gone but some of the earthworks survive along parts of the route.

SNP 090 are three WWII bomb craters that were visible on aerial photographs from 1943, but have now been ploughed out.

2.1.2. All known archaeological sites within 1 km from the edge of the PDA

There are 54 entries on the SMR within 1km from the edge of the PDA (Figures 6-12), and three sites just outside this area which are important enough to still be mentioned.

Palaeolithic (500,000-8300BC)

500m to the east of the PDA a single Palaeolithic flint flake **MSF1840** was found on a footpath.

Neolithic (3500-2100BC)

MSF12457 represents a number of flint artefacts dating from this period that include two scrapers and were found 700m to the north of the PDA. At **TUN 002** 300m to the south of the PDA a number of worked flints including two scrapers, were found and probably date to this period.

Bronze Age (2150-800BC)

There are three SMR entries of Bronze Age date; **MSF2417** is approximately 200m to the south of the PDA and is a find of a single barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. **BLX 008** is a bronze leaf-shaped spearhead found during river dredging 700m to the west of the PDA. At **SNP 035**, 750m to the north-east of the PDA a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in an area which has previously produced waste flakes, scrapers and blades.

Prehistoric (8300BC-43AD)

There are three entries in the SMR that are prehistoric but cannot be dated anymore accurately. **TUN 013** is 650m to the south of the PDA and is a scatter of ten flint flakes and one sherd of handmade pottery. **MSF15406** is 600m to the south of the PDA and is a find of two flint flakes and one burnt flint. **MSF15408** is a find of a scraper and a flint flake located 500m to the south of the PDA.

Roman (1-410AD)

Six SMR entries represent the Roman period. **BLX 001** (SAM) is 800m to the south of the PDA and is a round barrow within which were Roman urns which contained ashes, 2 coins and a piece of a sword. **BLX002** is a pottery kiln that was found by workmen digging a trench. The workmen stated that when found the dome of the kiln was still in tact and greyware pottery was recovered from it and also from a pit close by, it is located 900m to the west of the PDA. Across the river from **BLX 002** are **FNM 001** and **FNM 003** where a Roman bath house was discovered and excavated in 1971 and close by large quantities of Roman tile and large amounts of metal working slag were found. **MSF12618** is a bronze coin of Constantius and **MSF12619** is a Colchester derivative hinged type brooch. Both were found by a metal detectorist within 500m of **BLX 002**.

Early Medieval (410-1066AD)

At **SNP 012** sherds of Thetford ware were found during an excavation. At **SNP 009** a single sherd of Ipswich ware was found during field walking. Although it is just outside of the 1km search area the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at **SNP 007** should be mentioned as it is a nationally significant monument. There were originally approximately seven mounds, one of which contained a boat burial, one of only two of this date found in Britain, the other being the Sutton Hoo burial. **SNP 007** is a mixed burial rite cemetery with cremations and inhumations as well as the boat burial which may be the resting place of an early East Anglian King possibly the predecessor of the man buried in the Sutton Hoo ship. No settlement has yet been found in the area of the cemetery, but there may be one nearby yet to be discovered.

Medieval (1066-1500AD)

There are sixteen SMR entries for the medieval period and they fall into three distinct locational groups with one outlier (see Figure 9). The first group is within 200m of the PDA centred around the priory **SNP 009** and consists of four sites. **SNP 025** the probable site of a water-mill (see section 2.1.1). **SNP 027** is a 13th century timber framed barn (listed building), that was probably the property of the priory (see Section 2.2). **SNP 026** 'Conyngyre Hill' which is listed in the priory dissolution survey may refer to a rabbit warren at this site. **SNP 017** architectural remains including a stone head, window and door remains, which were probably originally from the priory and were subsequently incorporated into a 17th century cottage.

The second group consists of six sites located between 400m-900m to the north-east of the PDA on the high ground overlooking the confluence of the River Alde and the River Fromus. All of these sites are similar in character in that they all have hearths or ovens associated with 12th century pottery. **SNP 011** has a circular oven 3m in diameter and a hearth associated with 12th century pottery. At **SNP 012** two areas were located, at the first a rectangular cropmark was examined and excavation found an oven and a pit that were superseded by two parallel ditches and finally a building, represented by post holes and clay pads. Pottery from this site dates from the 11th to the 13th century. At the second area two ovens and a large pottery scatter dating between the 13th and 15th centuries was found. At **SNP 013** two distinct areas were located, at the first a hearth and a scatter of 12th century pottery was found and at the second a hearth, a black layer, postholes and 12th century pottery was found. At **SNP 014** three ovens, two hearths, postholes, two small ditches, a pit, two iron knives and pottery dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries, was found. At **SNP 016** a hearth and 12th century pottery was found and at **SNP 030** an oven was found.

The third group of sites is approximately 600m to the south of the PDA, on the high ground on the south bank of the River Alde and consists of four entries in the SMR. **TUN 002** is the site of the former Church of St Mary's Dunningworth that was built sometime before 1254 and fell out of use in the late 16th century. **TUN 011** is a scatter of 11 pottery sherds dating from between the 12th to 14th centuries and a fragment of lava quern. At **TUN 012** only 80m away, another scatter of 12th to 14th century pottery was found and consists of 37 sherds. At **MSF15405** another smaller scatter of pottery was found but it only contained four sherds.

The one medieval period outlier is **SNP 034**, 800m to the north of the PDA where coarseware sherds and four glazed sherds of late medieval transitional type pottery were found.

Post Medieval (1500-1900AD)

Fifteen entries represent the post medieval period in the SMR and fall into four main functional categories, transport (three sites), agriculture (three sites), mineral workings (four sites) and water management (five sites). Transport is represented by **SNP 036**, immediately adjacent to the south-eastern side of the PDA is the bridge over the River Alde to the south of Snape which was first recorded on Saxton's map of 1575, although the modern construction date is unknown. **TUN 026** is the former route of a railway line that ran from Snape junction to the north-west to the Maltings and the dock to the south-east and runs through the middle of the PDA. **TUN 025** is 150m to the south of the PDA and is the former railway station, built circa 1859, opposite Snape Maltings, with only the 'Station House' remaining.

The three agricultural sites include two windmills and an earthwork bank. **SNP 033** 500m to the east of the PDA, is the site of small postmill with roundhouse. The postmill was built in 1668 and was demolished in July 1933 and the roundhouse was subsequently converted into a house by the composer Benjamin Britten. **SNP 091** is 800m to the east of the PDA and is the site of a former windmill that was shown on the 1837 and 1880's Ordnance Survey maps, but no longer survives. **SNP 094**, 900m to the east of the PDA, is a pair of parallel banks that mark the west side of Snape warren running in a north-south alignment.

The four mineral sites include three areas of quarrying and one processing facility. **SNP 079** is 900m to the east of the PDA and consists of two quarry pits, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. 200m to the north of **SNP 079** is **SNP 080** another quarry pit, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map as a sand pit. 600m to the south of the PDA is **TUN 024**, a pair of disused quarry pits seen on aerial photographs. **SNP 092**, 700m to the east of the PDA, is the site of extraction pits and brick kilns that were operated between 1844 and 1916.

The water management sites include **TUN 022** and **IKN 019** which are flood defence banks on the south side of the River Alde that run for approximately 3.7km opposite **SNP 087**, a sea bank on the northern side of the river. **SNP 086**, 150m to the east of the PDA, is a possible post-medieval causeway that is visible on aerial photographs from 1943 onwards, as an earthwork on the reclaimed land to the south of Snape village. **TUN 023** is a pair of banks, 600m south-west of the PDA that are visible on aerial photographs and which probably function as some kind of flood defence.

Modern (1901 onwards)

800m south-east of the PDA is **IKN 038** the site of two WWII bomb craters and at **SNP 061** there are a group of WWII emplacements which are probably weapons pits 900m to the east of the PDA.

Undated

There are seven undated entries recorded in the SMR. **FNM 012** is 400m to the west of the PDA and is a cropmark showing as a driveway that runs east-west with associated small fields to the north. **IKN 036** is 800m to the south-east of the PDA and is a linear feature, probably a bank, that is visible as a cropmark. **SNP 032**, 600m to the north-east of the PDA, are cropmarks that include field boundaries and a roughly rectangular enclosure, *circa* 50 x 30m, in one corner of two joining field boundaries. **SNP 044** is 400m to the east of the PDA and is a collection of posts set closely around a corner in a bank and may represent a possible wharf/jetty. **TUN 014** is 400m to the south of the PDA and is a scatter of burnt flints 5m across. **TUN 015** is another burnt flint scatter with two flint flakes and is located 900m to the south of the PDA. **TUN 021**, 300m to the south of the PDA, is the remains of posts set *circa* 3m from and parallel with the existing bank. Only 15cm of the posts are visible above mud, rubble behind this line may indicate that it is a former flood defence bank.

2.2. Listed buildings

A search was carried out on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>, which identified two listed buildings with a possible line of sight to the PDA (Fig. 12). A full building description can be found in Appendix 4.

1. 80m to the east of the PDA is a 14th century aisled barn. It is timber framed and weatherboarded and has a Grade 2* listing.
2. 80m to the east of the PDA is Abbey Farmhouse, a 16th century farmhouse that has a Grade II listing.

2.3. Aerial photographic search summary

Roger Palmer of Air Photo Services carried out an aerial photographic study in December 2006 on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. For the full aerial photographic report see Appendix 3.

In summary the aerial photographic report highlighted five areas within the PDA that showed potential features on the aerial photographs examined (Fig.13). The first feature to be identified is a possible palaeochannel (ABC), which is of unknown date. The second feature is a possible embanked enclosure (D) on the high ground, on the western side of the PDA. The third feature is an old sand quarry (E), this feature is shown on the 1837 O/S map, but has disappeared by the time of the 1880's O/S map. The fourth feature is a series of parallel lines that can be seen on the 1945 aerial photographs (F) and it is possible that they may represent a floating watermeadow. However the cropmarks only appear on the 1945 aerial photograph and their morphology suggests that they may actually represent an episode of reed cutting (Fig. 14). Finally the fifth feature is the dismantled Snape branch line railway, which can be seen running across the PDA as earthworks and soil marks.

2.4. Documentary study summary

Anthony M. Breen carried out the documentary study in January 2007 on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The full documentary search can be found in Appendix 2.

Most importantly the documentary search has helped to confirm the location of the priory suggested by the fieldwork carried out by Filmer-Sankey in 1981. Its location can be seen on two maps 475/162 and 472/1 (Fig. 15 & 16). The position of the associated mill suggested by Filmer-Sankey (1983) also appears to be feasible in its relation to Mill Fen and the river. This is further reinforced when the 1794 map (Fig. 15) is examined. There is a straight length of canalised River Alde to the south of the priory's location that feeds into the river Fromus and below where this occurs and before the next sluice to the east would be the ideal location for the watermill. The location of various sluices noted on the River Fromus may also help to pinpoint the exact location of the mill. The documentary search suggests that this water-mill was the only one attached to the manors stretching between Snape and Aldeburgh, this location is unusual as access to the site by tenants would have had to have been by boat or along the sea-wall. This suggests that there may be an as yet unrecorded dock or jetty at or near this location. The documentary search also indicates that it was the monks that constructed the sea wall and initially reclaimed the land within the PDA.

2.5. Site walkover

A visit to the site was made on the 16th of February 2007. In the arable field in the area that the mill is thought to be, there can be seen a considerable darkening of the soil compared to the surrounding area. Within this dark spread there is further evidence of occupation material in the form of animal bone, oyster shell, brick and tile, helping to confirm that there is archaeological activity within this area. At the site of the probable enclosure on the high ground at the western side of the PDA identified on the aerial photographic, 6 slightly patinated flint flakes and 3 pieces of burnt flint were found during a cursory walk over the area. At the location of the possible floating watermeadow at the southern edge of the PDA no earthworks could be seen, and this area appears not to have been cultivated for some time, suggesting that this site was indeed an area of reed cutting rather than a floating watermeadow. The area of the priory is mainly covered in woodland, with some of the area possibly in the arable field to the east.

HLC summary

The area to the north of the River Alde is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map much as it is today, with the exception that some portions of marsh, lying to the south of Warren House, were abandoned to saltings in the first half of the twentieth century. The whole area, extending well above Snape Bridge (within the PDA), is characterised by relatively small enclosures, defined by regular and irregular boundaries, and was probably reclaimed in the medieval or early post-medieval period. This historic landscape is of moderate importance and comparable to other Suffolk valley floor landscapes (Williamson 2006).

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

3.1. The archaeological potential of the PDA

The location of the PDA is between the River Alde and the River Fromus on the floodplain overlooked by higher ground. Throughout time this topographic location would have provided a good environment with diverse resources for local peoples to exploit. At other locations within Suffolk with similar topography, there is rich and varied archaeological evidence from the earliest prehistory to the present day. There is therefore, no reason why evidence of human activity within the PDA from any period could not be encountered here. The location of the PDA at the tidal extreme of the River Alde has a high archaeological potential in respect to it being an important transport route for people and goods from prehistoric times onwards.

Examining the distribution of reported archaeological material; it can be seen that there are a greater number of sites on the higher ground surrounding the PDA than on the valley floor. This is probably not necessarily a true reflection of the actual distribution of archaeological sites in this area, but a biased representation due to agricultural practices. The PDA is located on historic marsh and grassland unlike the surrounding higher ground that has been under arable cultivation that would lead to a greater chance for the discovery archaeological material. At similar locations within Suffolk where more work has been carried out, these valley floor environments are seen to be areas of high archaeological potential e.g. Beccles.

The area of high ground within the floodplain on the western edge of the PDA would topographically be a site that has a high potential for archaeological material from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period. As is seen on the AP search it appears that there is an enclosure on the northern end of this higher ground, and this is potentially archaeologically significant and of prehistoric date.

There is a moderate to high potential for the discovery of prehistoric material within the PDA as it would have been an area of varied and plentiful resources. There is evidence for prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic all the way through to the Iron Age within the 1km search area. Although the majority of the evidence is on the higher ground surrounding the PDA there is a high potential for the discovery of further material within the PDA.

All of the Roman material so far discovered within the study area is to the west and south-west of the PDA, but there is no reason why archaeological material of this date should not be found within the PDA. The location of the already known sites of this date, beside or close to the river shows that the river was an important feature in the landscape, whether for transportation or exploitation (water or food), this suggests that there is moderate potential for further archaeological material from this date to be found.

Although one sherd of Ipswich ware pottery has been found within the PDA and several sherds of Thetford ware pottery have been found within the search area at one site, the close proximity of the Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the PDA suggests that there is moderate potential for further material of this period to be discovered within the PDA. Especially as the settlement associated with the cemetery has not yet been discovered.

There is a very high potential for encountering medieval archaeology, especially around the priory and its immediate area where associated buildings or facilities may have been located. There is the potential that these may include waterlogged remains.

It is likely that during the post medieval period the whole of the PDA was pasture, suggesting that there is limited potential for significant archaeological material from this period to be encountered.

The undated enclosure **SNP 038** has definite archaeological potential, the dating of the monument and discovering its function may be possible.

3.2. Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

As discussed above in Section 3.1 the PDA has a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains from most periods. The historic land use of the PDA is one of marshland that was reclaimed in the medieval period. The land was then maintained as grassland from the medieval period onwards. This would suggest that any archaeological remains within this area would be well preserved as no building or destructive agricultural practices will have disturbed them.

The physical position of the PDA on the floodplain is an ideal location for the preservation of waterlogged and palaeo-environmental material. This evidence could be from almost any period of time, from the Mesolithic through to the Medieval period. At other locations within Suffolk with similar topographic positions e.g. Beccles well preserved prehistoric material has been found. Within the PDA there is a high potential for the discovery of waterlogged material associated with the priory, this would most probably be related to the mill and any dock/wharf activity on the water's edge. Any waterlogged remains would be of a high archaeological value and should be considered on a similar level to a SAM.

The historic landscape of meadows and drainage systems is of probable medieval date and could be contemporary with the construction of the watermill, the sea wall and associated land reclamation activity. In itself this is of moderate landscape importance on a county level.

The undated enclosure near the northern end of the PDA has some potential for preserved remains and these could be of regional importance, depending upon the age and nature of the enclosure.

There is potential to identify the possible palaeochannel that runs through the PDA and potentially recover palaeo-environmental and archaeological evidence that could possibly help to date this feature.

3.3. Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

The majority of the PDA at present represents medieval reclaimed and maintained grassland. It was probably created in the 12th-13th century by the monks of the priory and maintained by them until its dissolution. The flooding of the grassland could change the historic character of the landscape.

Any proposed excavation activity, for example the ditch digging, re-profiling or the scraping of the ground to create open water ponds, could have a negative effect on the archaeological resource. In the worse case this could lead to the total destruction of any waterlogged material encountered and at best partial destruction of the deposits before they are recognised and appropriately dealt with. If the excavation was limited to just cleaning out the already existing drainage ditches this would have a less damaging affect on the

archaeological resource, although it has the potential to have some impact during the cleaning process or through compaction due to heavy machine work.

There is a high potential of encountering waterlogged remains as suggested above from the time of the priory. Also as yet unknown material from the prehistoric to the early medieval period could be encountered, as has been seen at other similar geographical e.g. Beccles. It is potentially these deposits that are under the greatest threat.

The proposal to take the area of the priory out of arable cultivation and to put it under pasture would have a positive beneficial effect on the preservation any surviving below ground remains, protecting them from future disturbance.

4. Mitigation measures

4.1 The PDA

During the process of producing detailed ground works proposals the EA/RSPB liaise closely with the county archaeological advisor over draft plans, so the resulting planned works (ground works and any planting) act sympathetically and enhance the existing historic features and landscape. The management plan for the site will need to ensure that any maintenance or future improvements will not impact upon the integrity of the archaeological resource.

When areas for ground disturbance/ditching or cleaning are finalised these should be assessed in the field for potential peat deposits. These can then be evaluated prior to any large works starting and can be targeted for close monitoring and any potentially important deposits can be avoided if they are likely to be compromised.

The detailed ground work proposals should state how the works will affect the water levels overall and whether there are any plans to install sluices, pumps etc to artificially control the water levels.

If any areas are to be cultivated in any way e.g. sowing for pasture, the opportunity should be given for field walking (and cultivation should be no deeper than existing cultivation levels).

The quarry site identified on the aerial photographs (Fig.13 E) could be a potential area for a small wet scrape type feature for open water if one is required. This would re-use an area that has already been disturbed. Also if a path is required across the PDA the line of the former railway could be used, both preserving and utilising the already existing route.

5. Conclusions

Through an examination of the Suffolk SMR, a documentary search and a site walkover, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape and it has been established that such a topographically favourable situation has a moderate potential for archaeological material from all periods. There is an especially high potential for the discovery of material related to Snape Priory and its associated buildings.

Historically the PDA has been a grassland environment and as such any archaeological remains should be in good condition as they will not have been disturbed by agricultural practices. There is a high potential for encountering some waterlogged or palaeo-environmental material of most periods within the PDA.

The development plan has yet to be finalised and thus the mitigation that this would entail cannot be specified. Discussion with the relevant planning officer will clarify this situation.

References

- Filmer-Sankey, W., 1982 A First Progress Report on the Archaeological & Historical Survey, 2-3
- Filmer-Sankey, W., 1983 The Dissolution Survey of Snape Priory', Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. Hist., 35, 3, 213-221
- Goult, W., 1990 A Survey of Suffolk parish history, East Suffolk I-Y (Ipswich Suffolk County Council)
- Williamson, T., 2006 Coastal Marsh Historic Landscape Characterisation (English Heritage)

Disclaimer

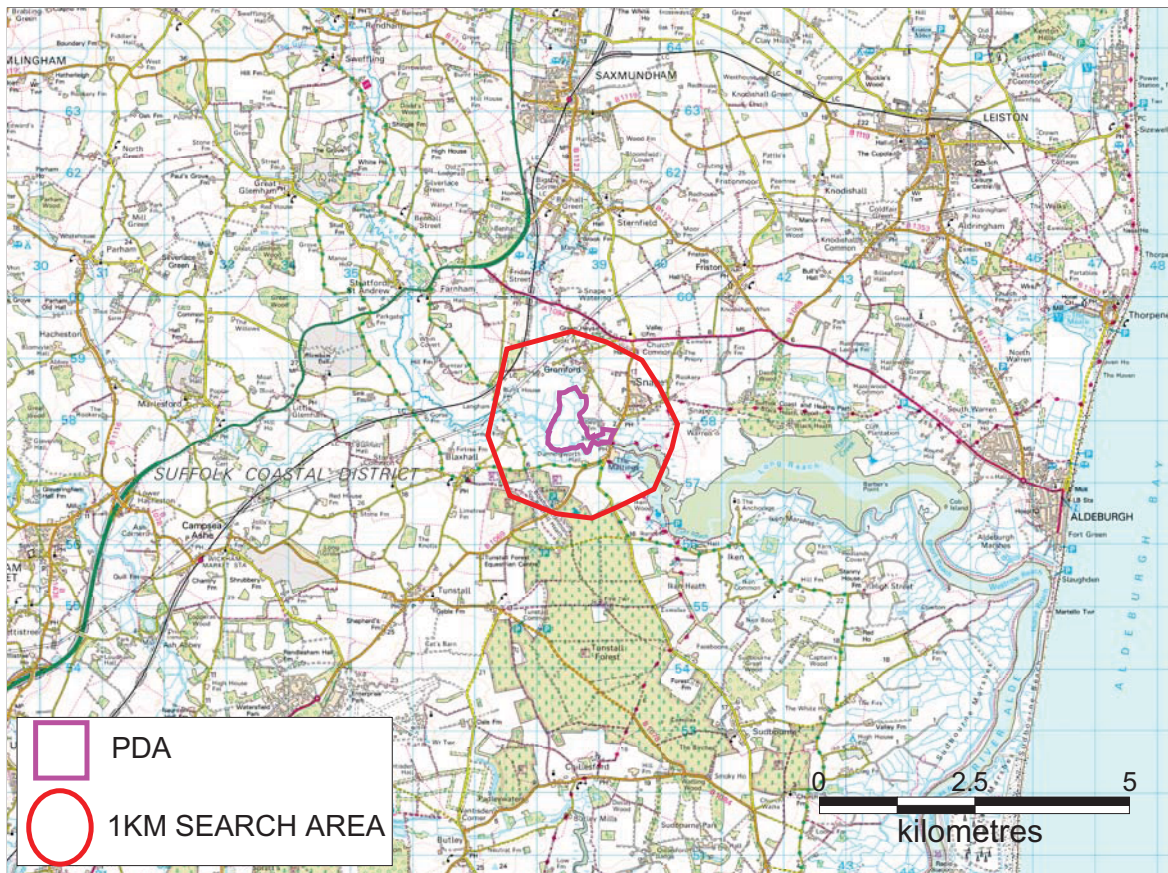
Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.



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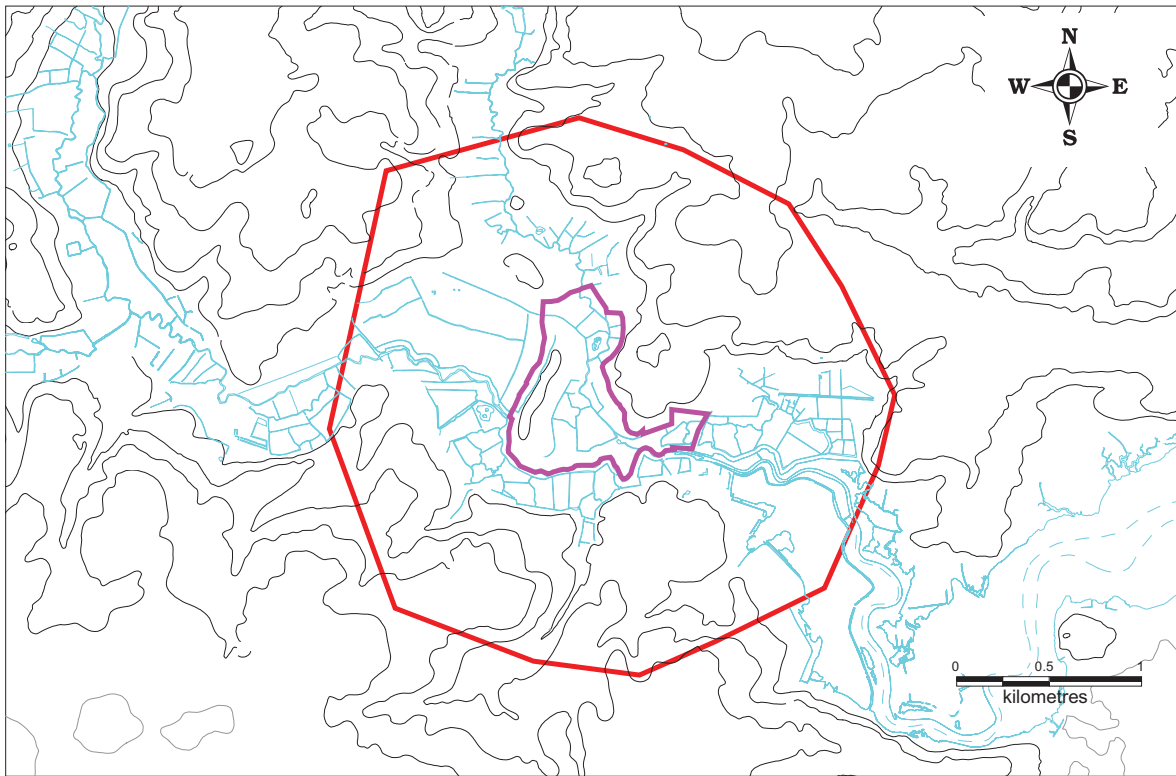
Figure 1. Location of PDA



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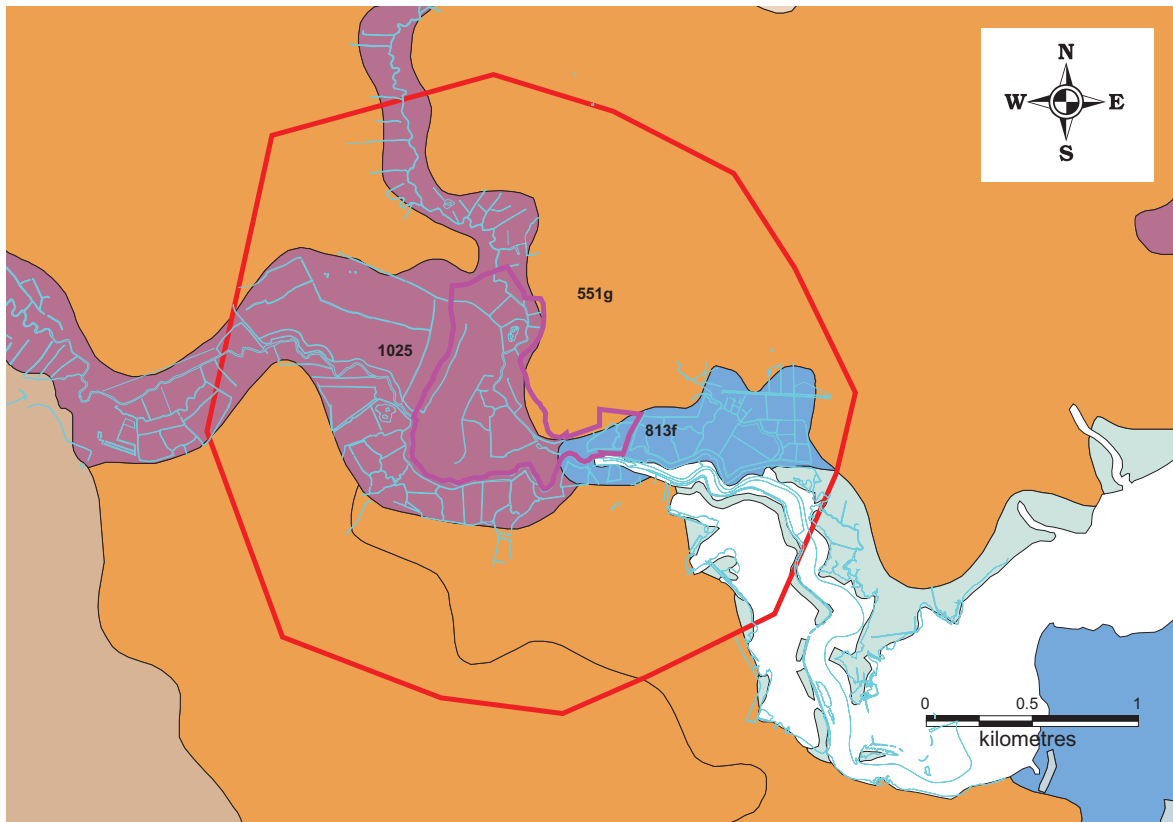
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Figure 2. PDA and 1km study



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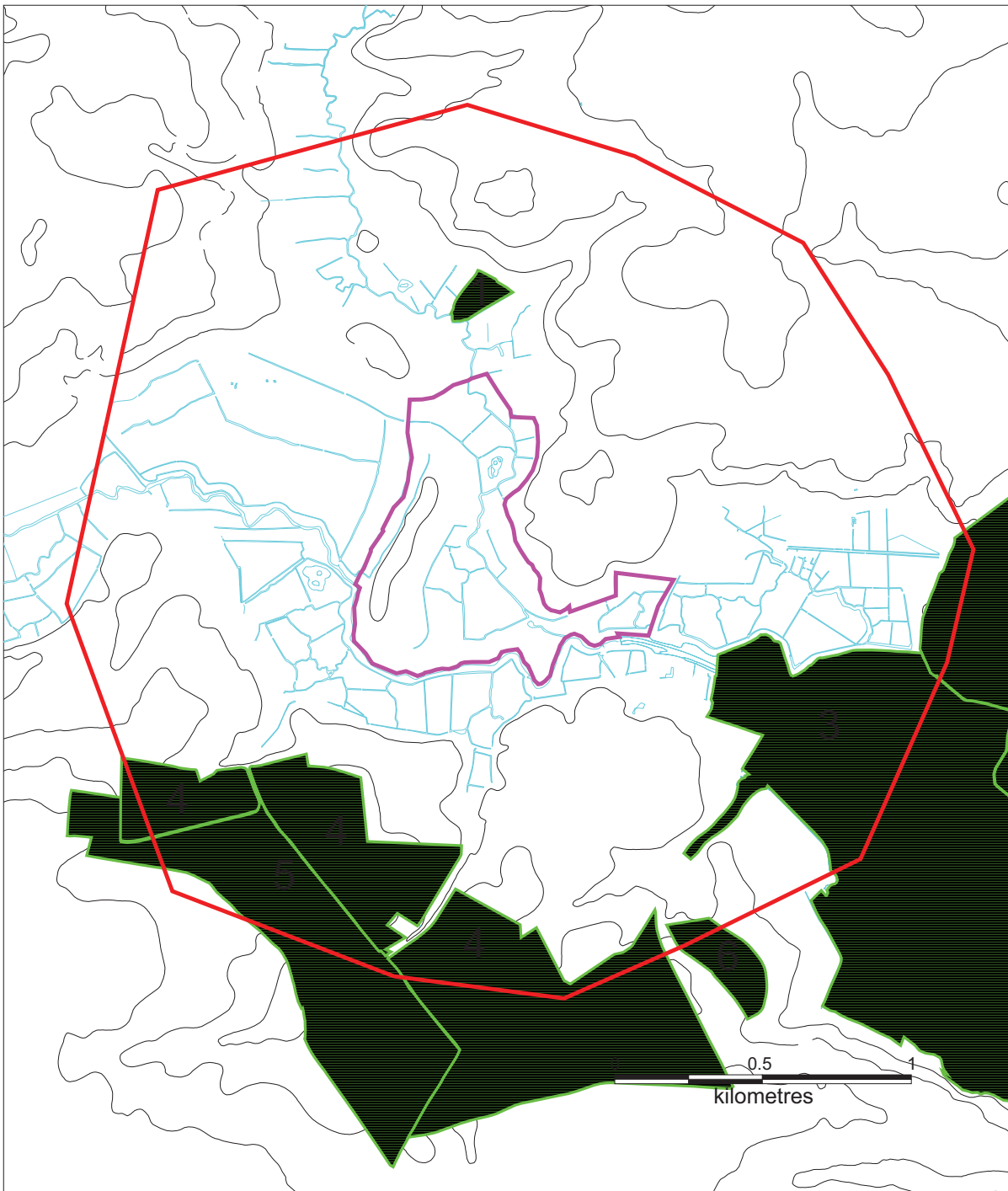
Figure 3. Topography of the PDA and the surrounding area



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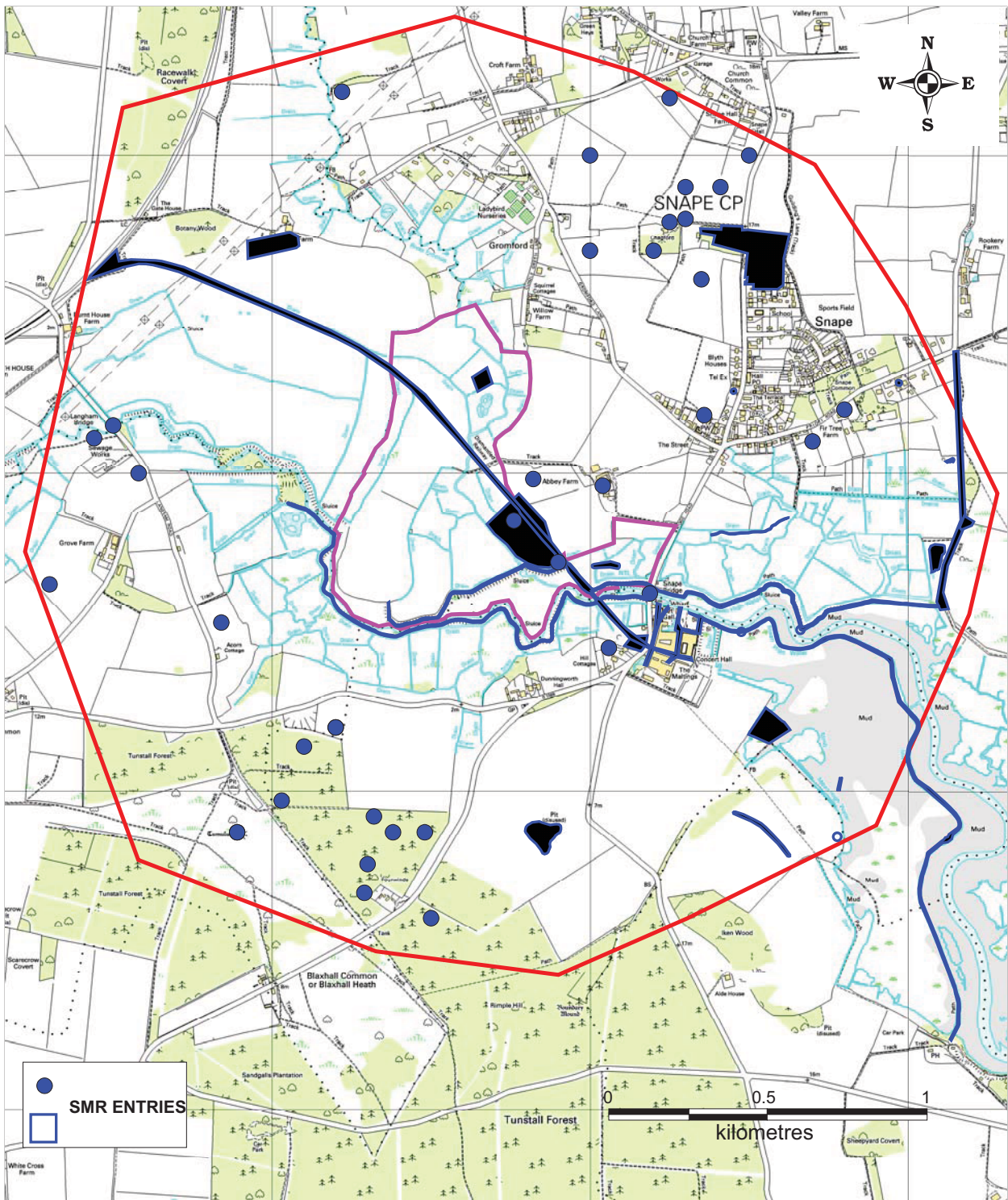
Figure 4. Soils of the PDA and the surrounding area

(Map symbol and soil type: 1025 Deep peat soils associated with clay over sandy soils; 551g deep well-drained sandy soils; 813f Deep stoneless non calcareous and calcareous clayey soils)



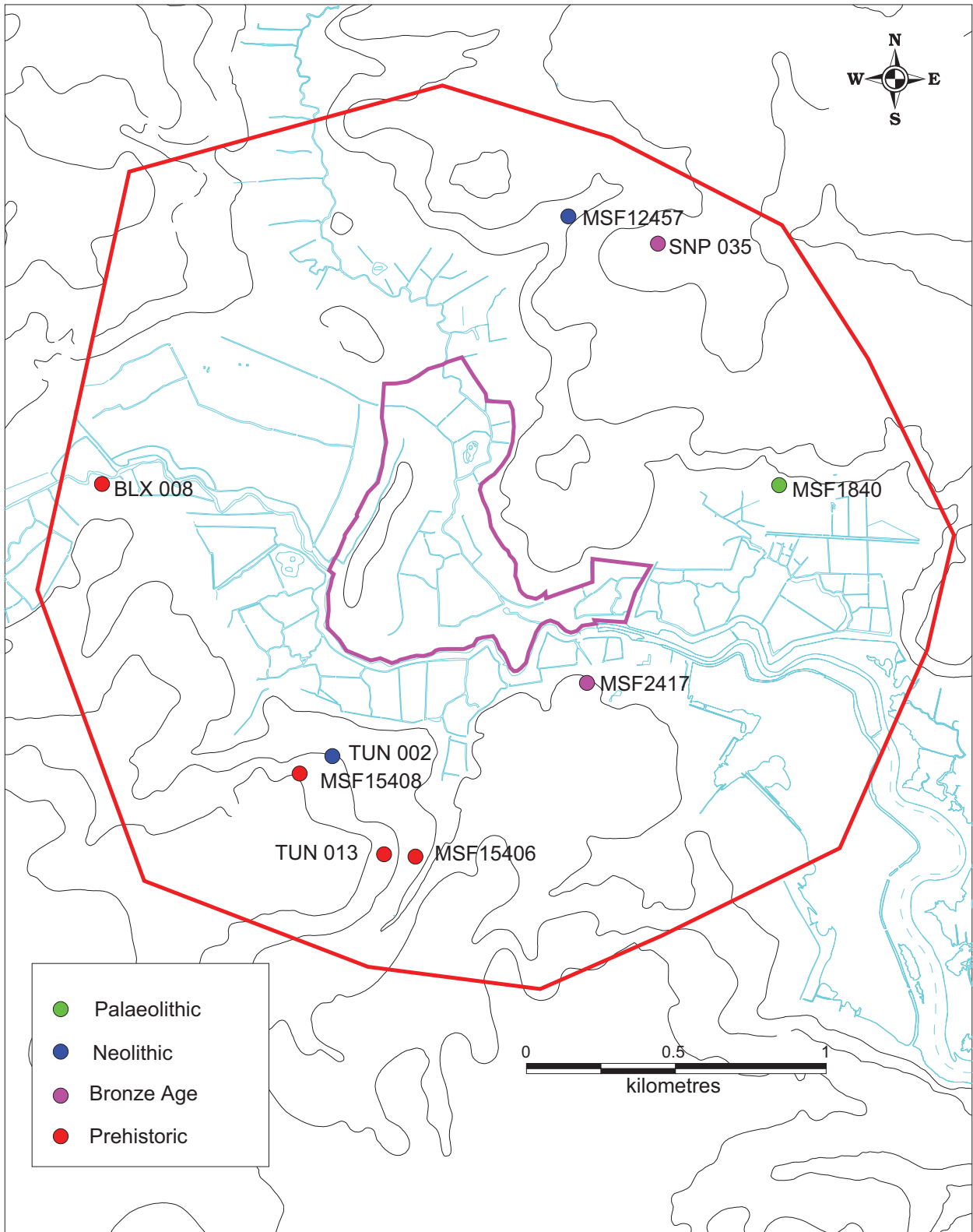
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Figure 5. SSSIs within 1km of the PDA (numbers referred to in the text)



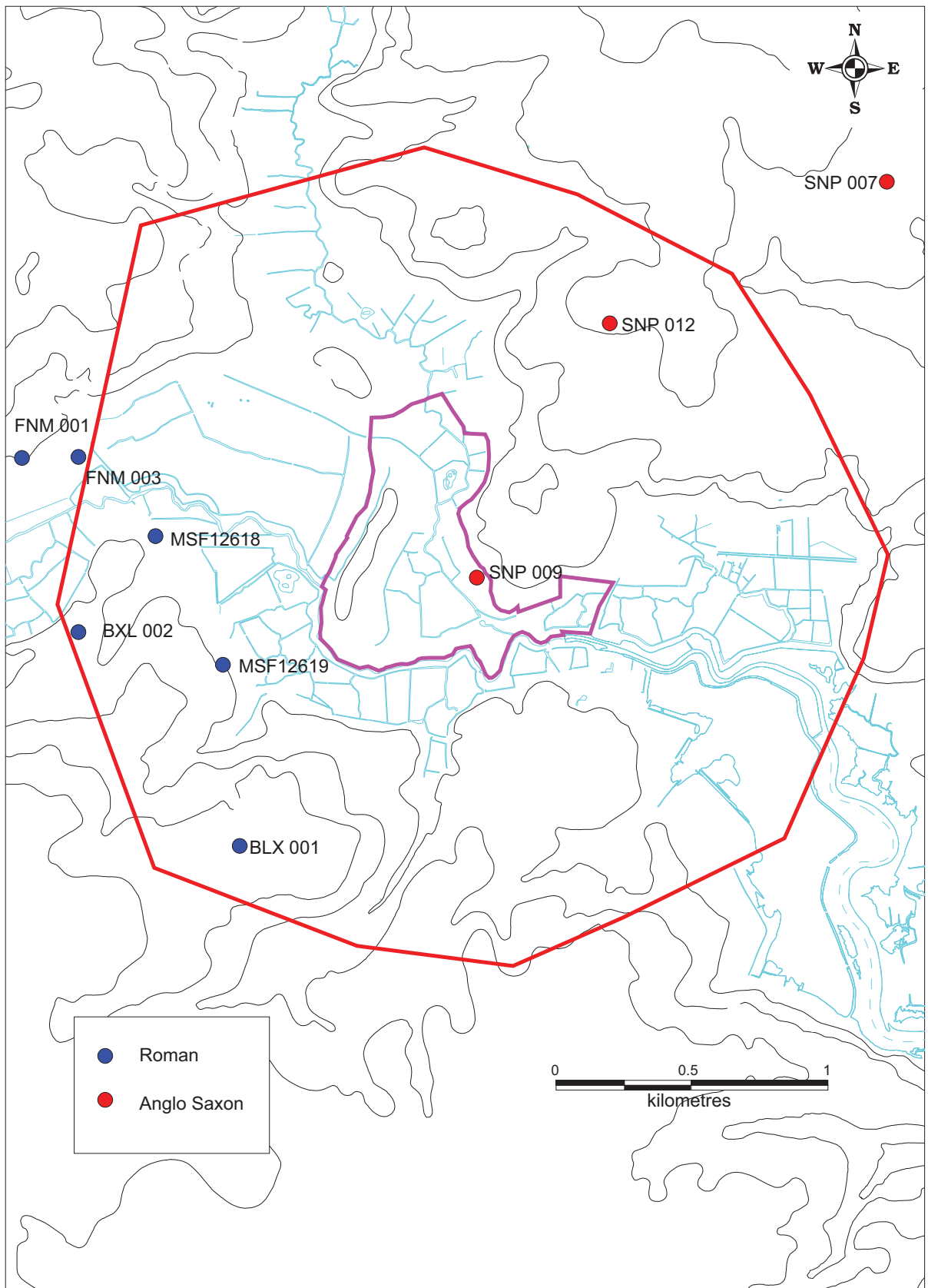
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Figure 6. Sites recorded on the SMR within a 1km from the edge of the PDA



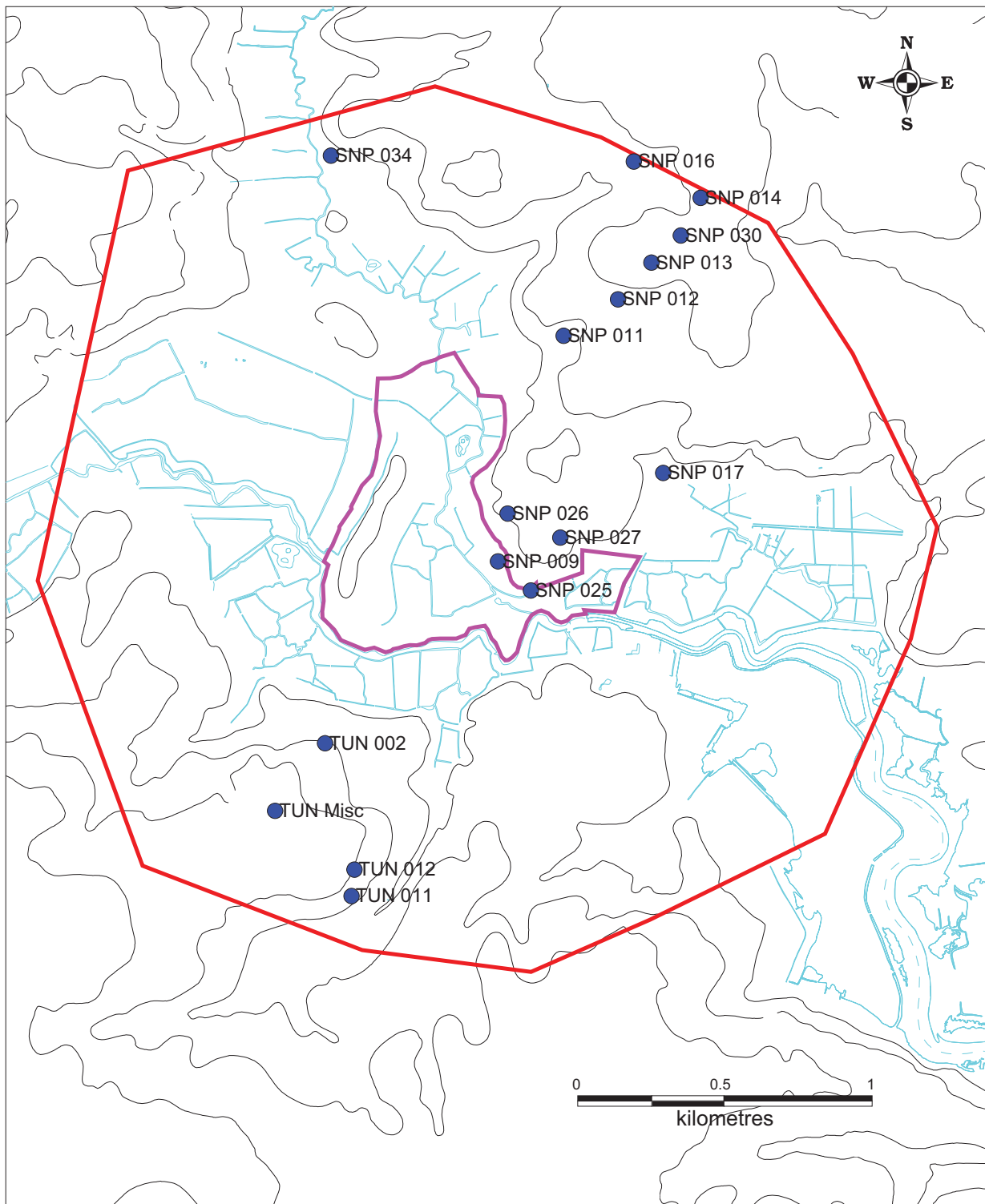
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Figure 7. Distribution of Prehistoric sites



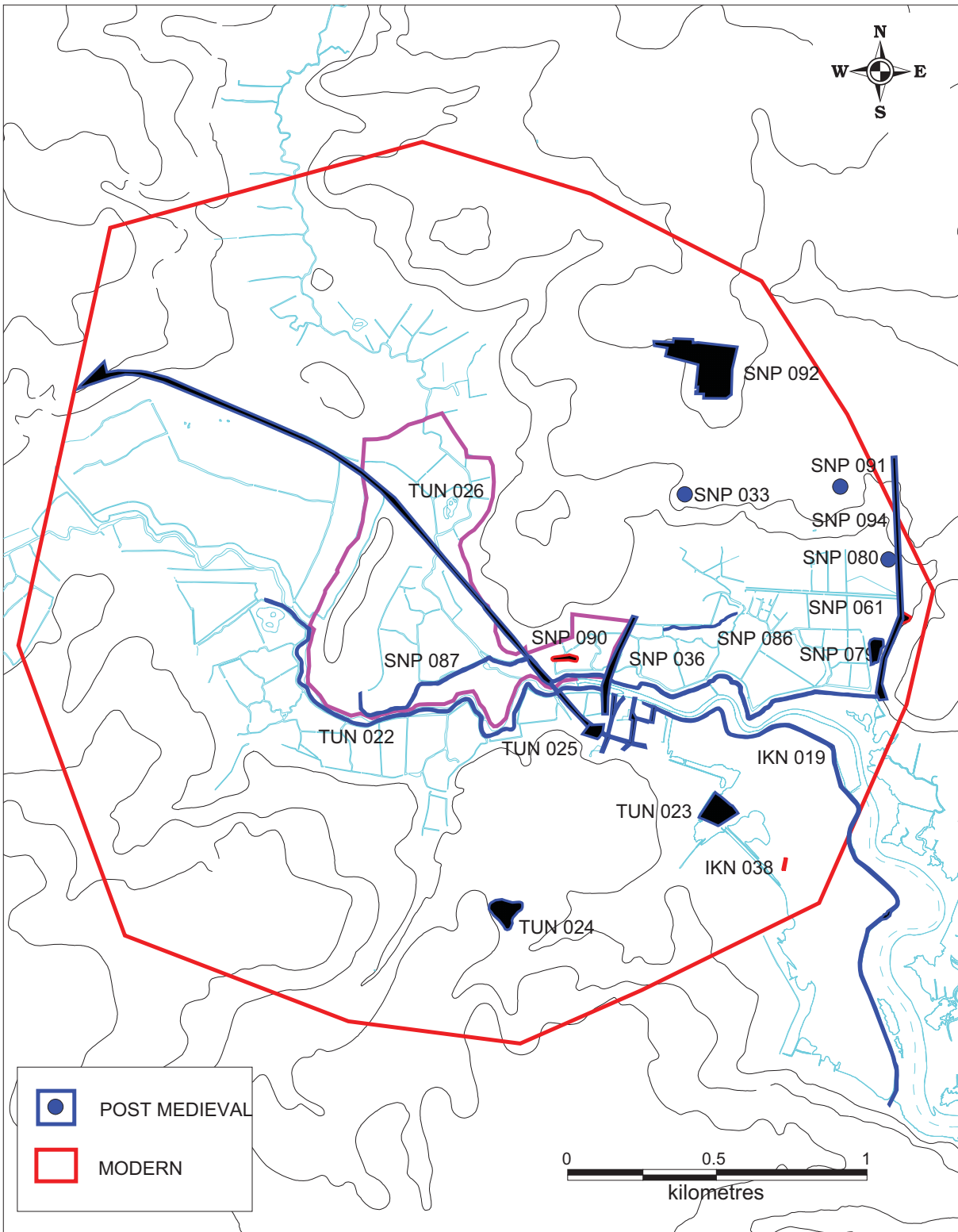
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Figure 8. Distribution of Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites



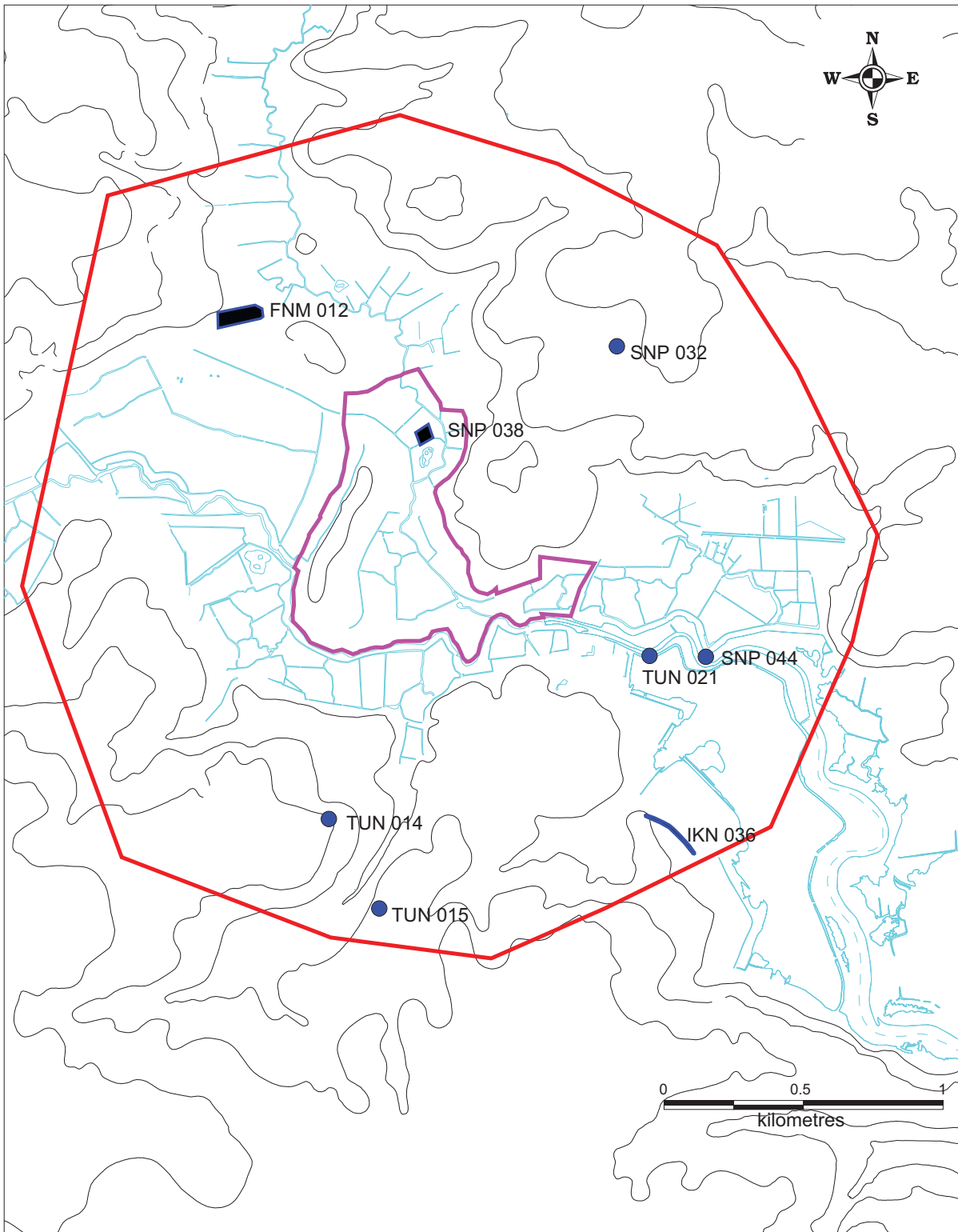
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Figure 9. Distribution of Medieval sites



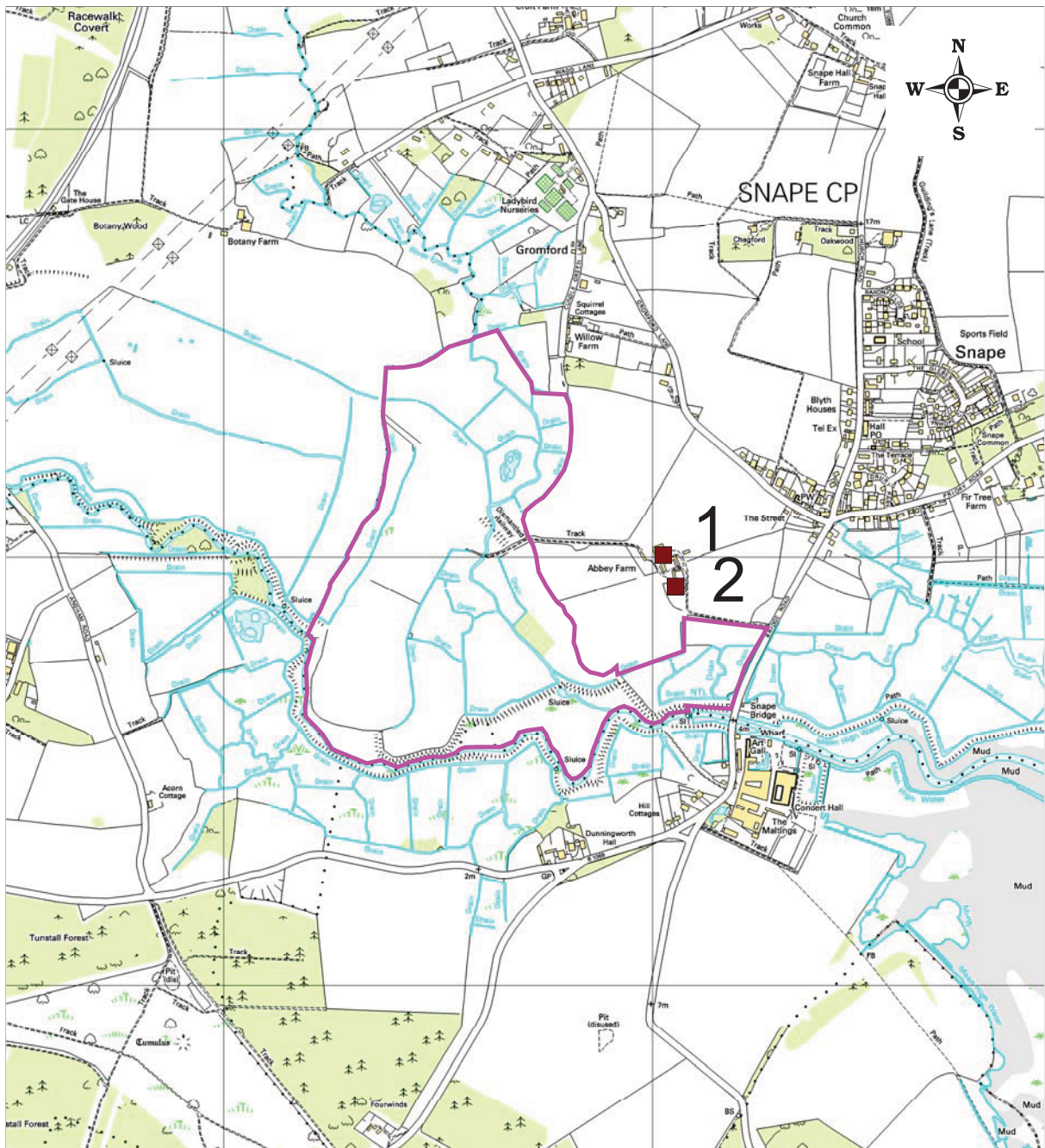
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Figure 10. Distribution of Post Medieval and modern sites



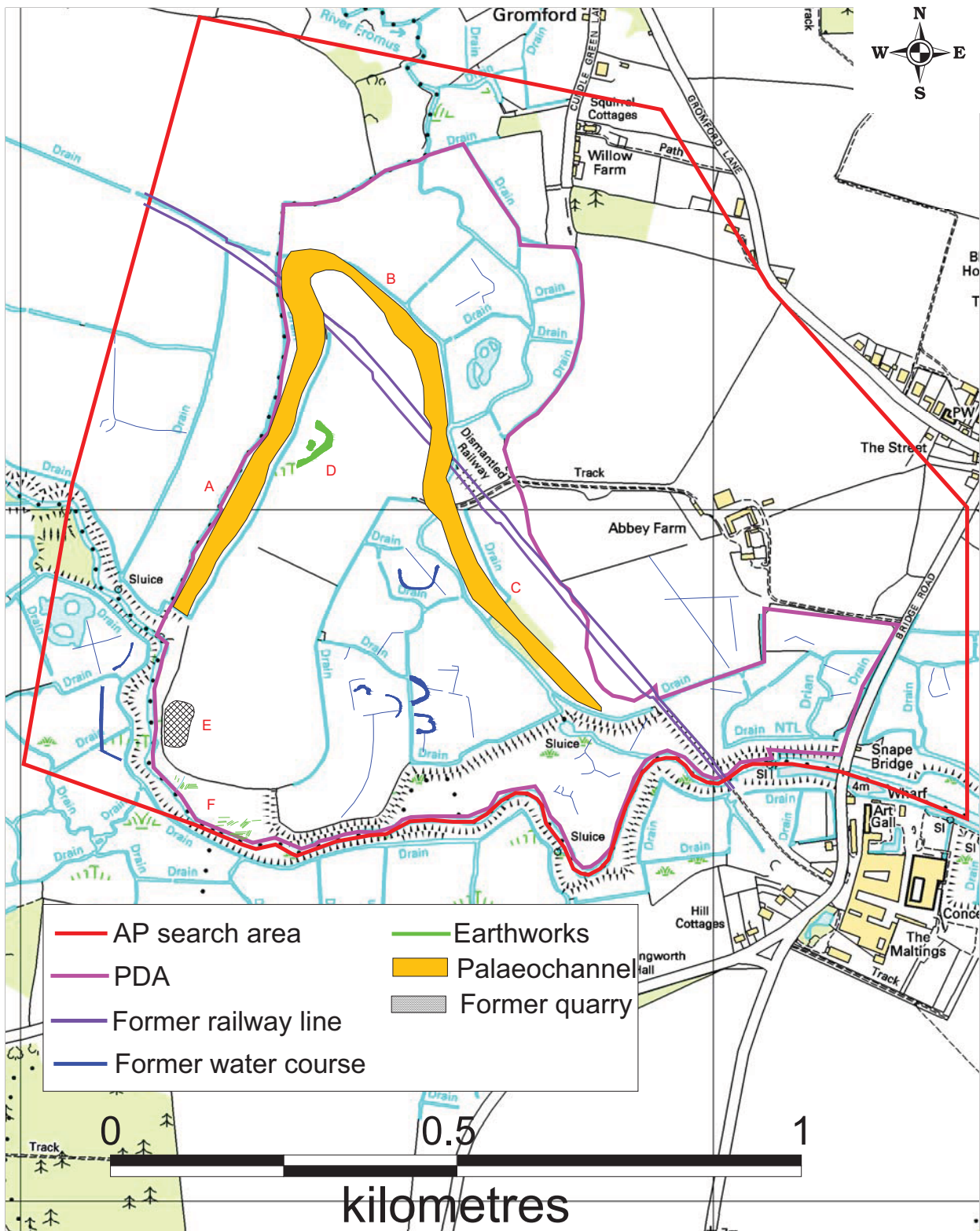
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Figure 11. Distribution of undated sites



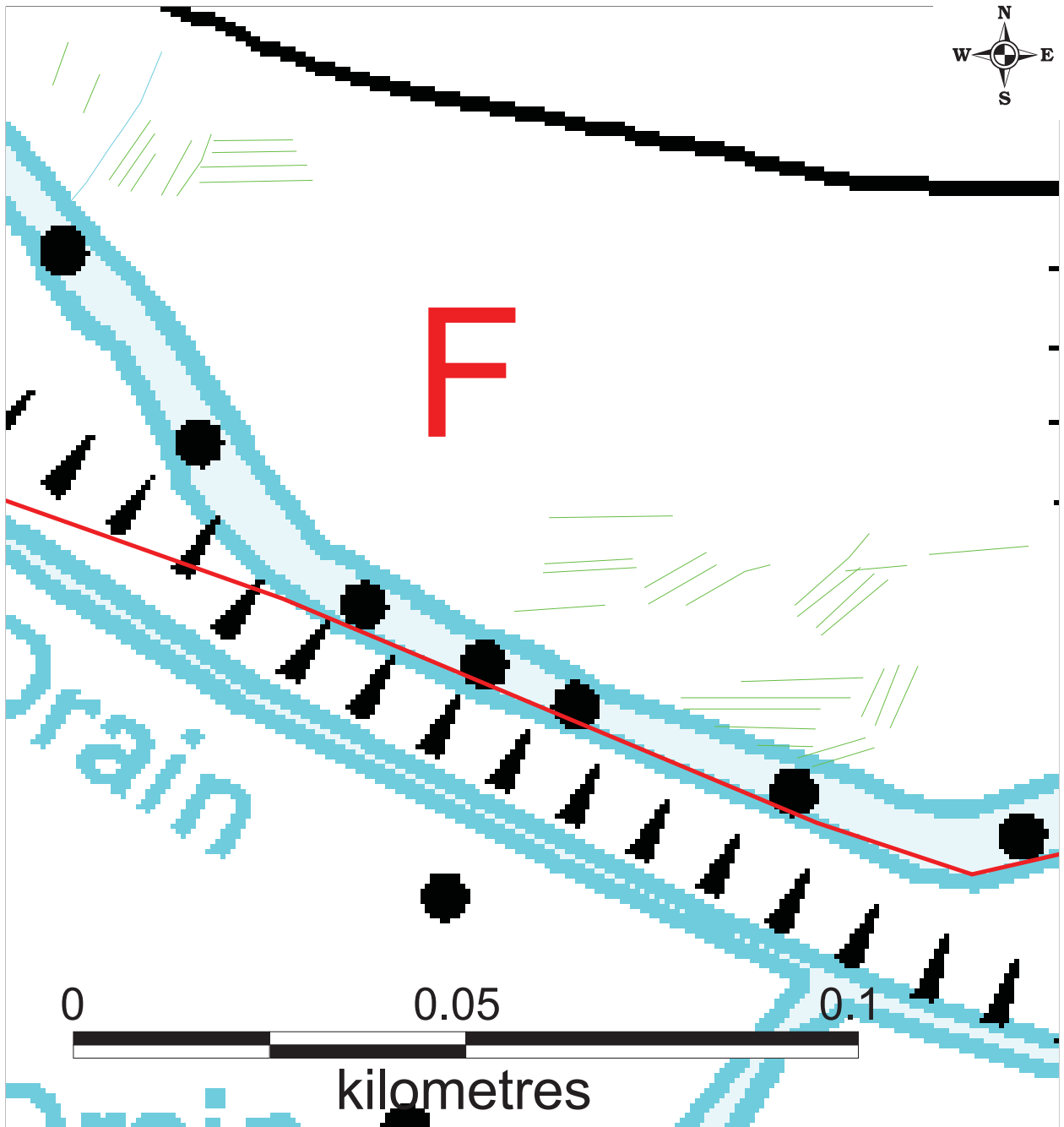
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Figure 12. Listed buildings with possible line of sight to the PDA
 (Numbers referred to in the text)



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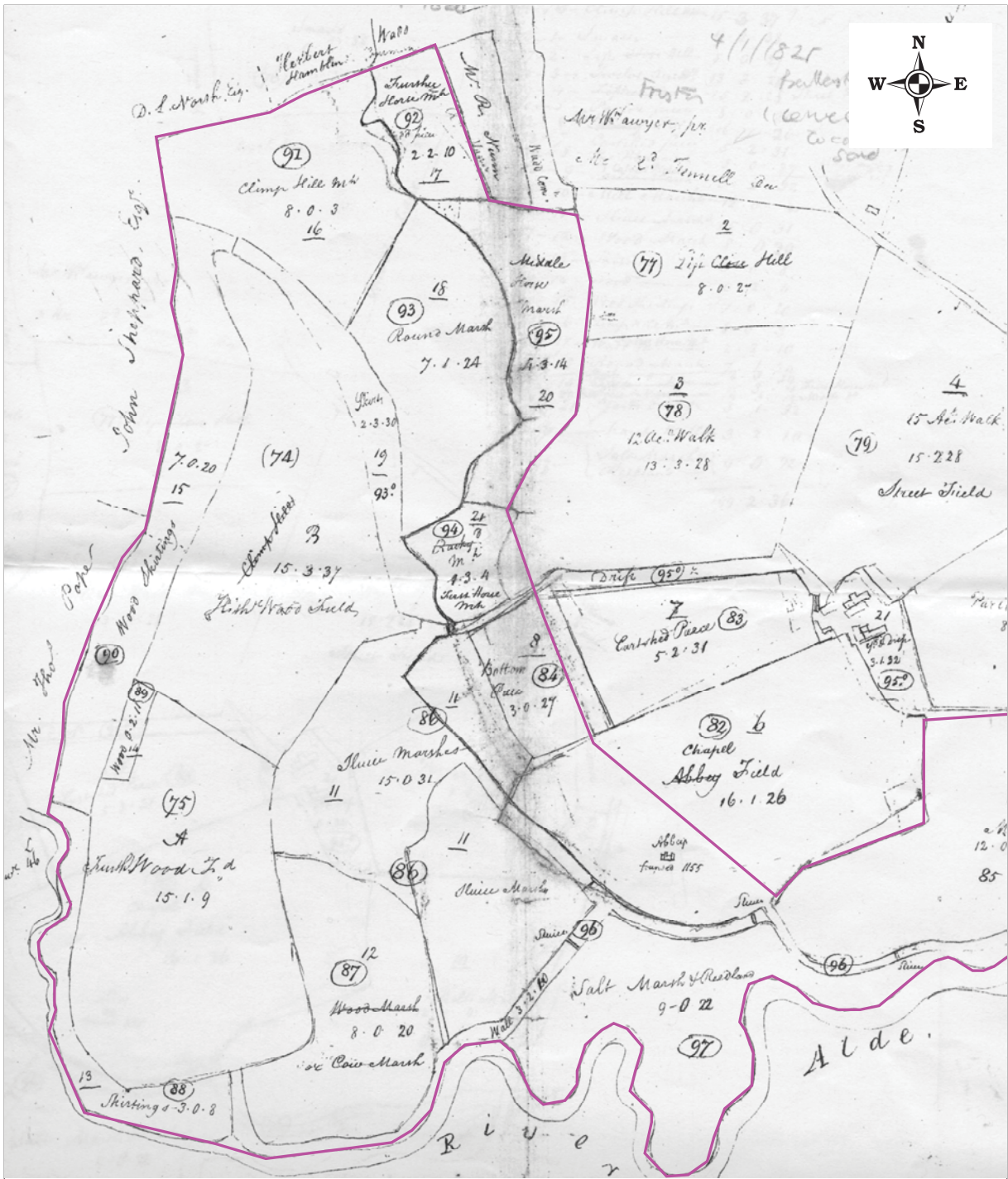
Figure 13. Plots from aerial photographs
 (Letters referred to in the text)



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Figure 14. Areas of possible floated watermeadow or reed working



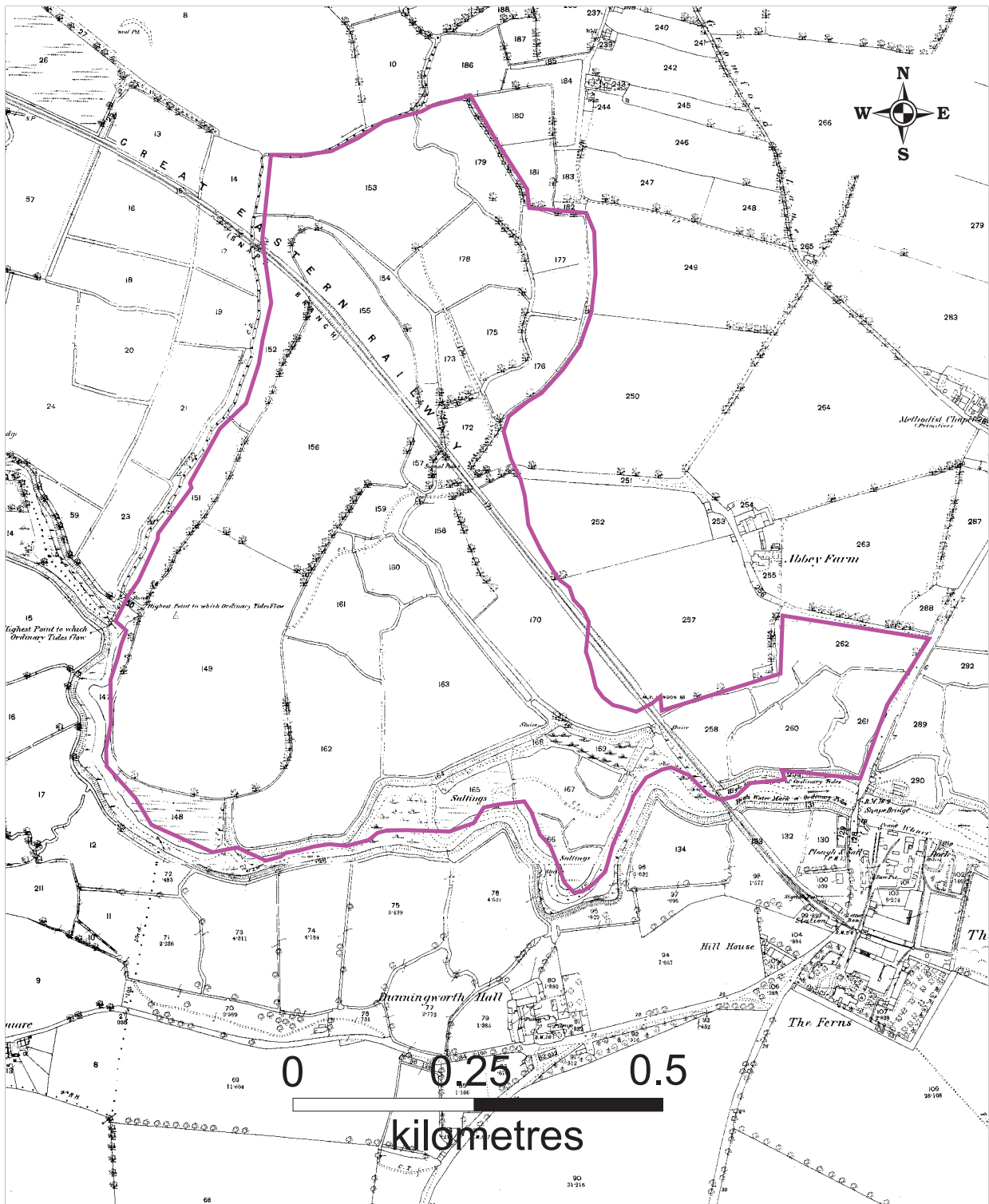
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Figure 15. Map 472/1 dated circa 1794 (No scale)



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Figure 16. Map 475/162 dated circa 1820 (No scale)



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Figure 17. Ordnance Survey 1880's

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Desk-Based Assessment

Land at Abbey Farm, Snape.

1. Background

- 1.1 A proposal has been made by a joint partnership consisting of the Environment Agency (EA) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) for the purchase of land at Abbey Farm, Snape in order to create new conservation habitats such as freshwater reed marsh.
- 1.2 The holding is situated to the north side of the river Alde, upstream of Snape Bridge. It consists of a mainly arable farm situated on the light sandy soils above the floodplain, however the holding also consists of important pasture and former meadows which once formed the floodplain of the Rivers Alde and Fromus.
- 1.3 This area once belonged to Snape Priory, a monastic site dating to 1155. It is likely to have been an extensive site with church, cloisters and monks living accommodation, but also with an associated demesne comprising of lands with farm, barns, and a mill. There are no surviving above ground remains, therefore, the full extent of the buildings and of the Abbey holding is not at this time known. However, some documentary and field survey work has been completed and was published in 1983 (Filmer-Sankey).
- 1.4 In the main, the priory was sited adjacent to the river, and the known evidence indicates that the below ground remains fall within the area to be purchased as part of this proposal. Associated features are therefore also to be expected including for example the mill, with a mill leet or canal. The layout of the meadows and field patterns as seen today may also date to this time, as medieval land reclamation is well attested and often associated with monastic houses.
- 1.5 This holding is also known to have other types of archaeological sites, which include post medieval sea banks, a dismantled railway and sites associated with the 1st and 2nd World Wars.
- 1.6 The new management plans for the site have the potential to impact on below ground archaeology through extensive groundwork associated with the creation of new open water habitat, alterations to the drainage pattern and conservation objectives. Positive gains for archaeology should also be expected.
- 1.7 A request has been made for a desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the application area. Further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site, as well as the potential for further archaeological remains to survive, is required. This should include information relating to land reclamation, and an understanding of the palaeoenvironmental component of the site. This brief sets out the requirement.

2. Objectives

- 2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological remains within and adjacent to the site shown in the accompanying plan. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 250m beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.
- 2.2 To identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).

- 2.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area (including those associated with a wetland context).
- 2.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits (including palaeoenvironmental), and where possible to model those deposits.
- 2.5 To assess the impact of the project on the historic landscape character of the proposal area.
- 2.6 To provide an updated and informed opinion of the published material and to provide new information to supplement this work.
- 2.7 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.
- 2.8 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR: telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractors as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards.

3. Specification

- 3.1 Collation and assessment of information held within the County Sites and Monuments Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible, copies of that evidence should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Re-assess the published material, provide summaries of the work and use this as a basis to provide new and updated information on the site.
- 3.4 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.5 Examination of the other sources should be conducted, including the counties Historic Landscape Character (HLC), and marshland characterisation maps to assess the value of the historic landscape.
- 3.6 Reassessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified person at a scale of 1:2500.
- 3.7 Examination of available geotechnical/palaeoenvironmental information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.
- 3.8 Ascertain whether there are currently other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.9 The site will be visited to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Report Requirements

- 4.1 Assemble, summarise and order the available evidence.

- 4.2 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.
- 4.3 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence within the regional context. The conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, highlighting any research priorities, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 4.4 Comment on the reliability of the evidence.
- 4.5 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 4.6 A copy of the report should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within six months.
- 4.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 4.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 4.9 The IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. References

Filmer-Sankey, W. (1983) The Dissolution Survey of Snape Priory, Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. Vol. 35 Pt.3 Pp 213- 221

Specification by: William Fletcher

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Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
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Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352199
Email: william.fletcher@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Date: 12 November 2006

Reference: /AbbeyFarm_Snape2006

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

Appendix 2

Documentary Study (A.M Breen)

Land at Abbey Farm, Snape

The Suffolk Archaeological Unit have commissioned this report in part to collate and assess all cartographic sources relevant to identifying historic land-use, the site of old boundaries and any earlier buildings and to re-assess the published material as a basis to provide new and updated information on the site. The brief and specification mentions William Filmer-Sanke's documentary and field survey work published in his 1983 article 'The Dissolution Survey of Snape Priory'. His work has been re-assessed in this report.

Archival Sources: Location and Findings Aids

In order to identify the archival sources of greatest relevance to this report, it is necessary to identify the owners and occupiers of the land and its tenure. The tenure whether the land remained demesne under the direct control of the owner as lord of a manor, or was held as leasehold or as with most manorial land as free or copyhold is extremely important as the records of the various forms of tenure take very different forms.

As a result of the division of the estate formerly held by William, earl of Strafford, under the terms of a private Act of Parliament passed in 1795 documents relating to the history of this site are widely scattered. Under the term of this act Abbey Farm and the lordship of the manor or manors of Snape, Tastards and Skotts passed to the Howard-Vyse family and not to the Vernon Wentworth family as has been suggested in some published sources. The National Register of Archives first listed the Howard-Vyse family's personal and estate records in 1958. References to the documents can be found at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich in the Out of Custody index and in the catalogue F27. In 1965 some of the estate and family papers were deposited at the then East Suffolk Record Office (ref. HA15) though neither the Out of Custody index nor any other topographical index was or has been amended to show that these records are now at Ipswich. Additional papers including some Suffolk documents were deposited at the Buckinghamshire Record Office and at the Northamptonshire Record Office. The catalogue descriptions for the collection at Ipswich (ref. HA15) have not been amended and the descriptions of the documents are the same as in the National Register of Archives listing. The catalogue does include a reference to a 1794 map of their Suffolk estate but unfortunately this map is awaiting conservation. In the record office map index this document is listed under Aldeburgh and not under Snape. There is a photocopy at Ipswich of an original map held at Northampton of about the same date 1794 which may possibly be the same as the map held at Ipswich. Government's 'Access to Archives' website, lists the family's records now held in Buckinghamshire only and not those held in Suffolk or Northamptonshire.

Part of the earl of Strafford's estate including a relatively small area of land in Bury St Edmunds passed to the Vernon-Wentworth family. Though there is a copy of the act of parliament in the record office in Bury St Edmunds most of the family papers relating to their Suffolk estates are in Ipswich. This family are identified as the lords of the manor of Snape in Copinger's 'Manors of Suffolk'. This appears to be incorrect as the family inherited the only part of the earl of Strafford estate in Snape, most of their lands were in the adjoining parishes of Friston, Hazlewood and Aldeburgh. There is a 1794 map of their estate amongst

the documents deposited by Major J Vernon Wentworth at Ipswich in 1949 (ref. HA 34). The map includes a plan of their estate in Bury St Edmunds.

A large amount of the post medieval manorial records for these various estates are in a solicitor's collection also in Ipswich and catalogued as the Vernon-Wentworth estate papers (ref. HB 6). The documents are divided under the respective manors of Aldeburgh, Billeford cum Hazlewood, the manor of Snape and the manor of Becklings, Cautletts and Risings in Snape. Some additional Vernon Wentworth papers are held at Sheffield Archives and include a potentially valuable list or schedule of 'deeds found in the house of William, late Earl of Strafford' after his death in 1791 and 'lists of the deeds (and missing deeds) and papers of Thomas, earl of Strafford' dated 1728.

The Wentworth family deposited their medieval records and some additional post medieval records at the British Museum Library. These are now held in the British Library's Manuscript Collection amongst the additional charters. In the on-line index these records are described as 'Grants of land, court-rolls of manors, wills and other documents relating to the estates'. The documents date from the reign of Henry III, who died in 1272 through to 1747. There is no published detailed index for this collection and the references to nearly 100 charters for Snape appear on the British Library's online catalogue without dates. The author and antiquarian William Copinger listed the references to these documents and their dates from the British Library's additional charter catalogue in his 'Suffolk Records and Manuscripts' published in 1904 and there are further references to them in Henry John Ellis's "Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Library" published in 1912. The full hand written catalogue to the additional charters is only available at the British Library and contains further descriptions of the documents and their full dates.

A single post medieval compotus roll that includes an account of the income and expenditure for the manor of Snape, Tastards and Scotts dated 1581 is in the Iveagh collection in Ipswich.

Various brief histories of the abbey have been published in the works of Dugdale, Taylor and in the Victorian County History. These are based in the main on records now held at the National Archives in Kew. All mention the original grant of the manor of Snape to Colchester Abbey in 1155. To prevent the loss of revenue to both the crown and the manorial lords from property being granted in perpetuity to the church a statue of mortmain meaning dead hand was passed in 1279. Further grants to ecclesiastical institutions were only allowed through royal licence and following a local inquisition to determine the amount of potential loss to the crown. In 1406 a licence of alienation in mortmain was granted to 'William Worstede, master of the chantry of Campsey and John Lord, chaplain to grant the manors called 'Tastardesmaner' and 'Scottesmaner' in Snape, Freston, Buxlow, Sternfield and Aldeburgh to the prior and convent of Snape'. The records relating to this grant are held amongst the Chancery's 'inquisitions ad quod damnum' at Kew (ref. C 143/436). It has not been possible to examine this material for this report.

References found in published sources and manuscript documents held in Ipswich, indicate that to the west of the present Snape Bridge was the location of an earlier medieval bridge. Amongst the various benefactions bequeathed in late medieval wills there are numerous references to bequests for the construction and repairs of bridges and the causeways leading to them. The wills were proved at various church courts and from 1444 wills proved at the court of the archdeaconry of Suffolk were entered into the court's registers. The records of this court are held in Ipswich though there are additional earlier wills at the British Library

and amongst the records of the Consistory Court for the Diocese of Norwich held in Norwich.

It has not been possible to examine all the potential manuscript sources for the history of this site and there is a discussion of the potential value of these documents for further research at the end of this report.

Maps

William Filmer-Sankey used the 1848 tithe map for Snape (ref. P461/219) as the cartographic base for his re-creation of the demesne landscape as described in the post dissolution survey of circa 1525. Filmer-Sankey did include in his article references to other lands described in the survey as in the hands of the manorial tenants though he did not transcribe those parts of the survey dealing with these lands. Apart from a detached piece of field known as Smart's Close none of the field-names listed in the survey of the demesne could be found in the apportionment to the 1848 map. In Snape 'Only a couple of the field names survive on the 1848 tithe apportionment map'.

There are various manuscript maps for the entire site dating from 1794 onwards and an earlier 17th century sketch plan of a field adjoining the demesne. The 1794 map of the Howard-Vyse estate at Ipswich is not available for research. There is a photocopy of a map held at Northampton and this has been copied for this report (ref. P472/1). The document has come from a solicitor's collection and not from the Howard-Vyse estate records. The map is entitled '*A Plan of lands and Premises allotted to Richard William Howard Vyse esq referred to by the annexed award*'. There is no copy of the 'annexed award' that originally accompanied this map at Ipswich. Filmer-Sankey had established the site of the abbey through fieldwork. The site of the buildings is clearly marked on this map. Various ditches and field boundaries are shown both to the west and east of Snape Bridge and the acreage of each field is expressed in acres, roods and perches. The significance of the initials such as 'Ab' is not clear, though they may indicate the lands of different tenants possibly listed in a schedule attached to the award. Other areas marked with the initials 'Ag' and 'Ai' to the east of Snape Bridge are shown on Filmer-Sankey's reconstruction of the demesne as 'Lytteborowe' and the initials suggested that by 1794 they had been separated from the main property.

The Woodbridge based surveyor Isaac Johnson has access to one of these 1794 plans. The Isaac Johnson collection is held at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich (ref. HD 11:475). It includes a large number of sketch maps of Snape. All these plans are undated though other documentary evidence suggests that they were drawn about 1820. One of these sketch maps drawn on tracing paper has no title or legend (ref. HD11: 475/159). Unlike the 1794 plan some field names have been added to the map together with quantities of acreage. The initial 'R' again suggests a single occupier of these lands though there is no schedule with this map. The farm is named as '*Abbey Farm*' on another undated map (ref. HD11: 475/162). The position of the abbey is shown on this map. The most of the fields are named on the map and in a separate schedule. In the field marked as 'Snape Wood' on Filmer-Sankey's reconstruction of the demesne Johnson has crossed out the field-name '*Climp Hill*' and inserted '*Further Wood Field*'. Johnson has marked three sluices on his map all positioned along the river wall. One of these sluices is close to the position of the mill as marked on Filmer-Sankey's map. The names of owners of the adjoining lands are given around the edges of the plan and include the name '*Francis Groom*' as the owner or occupier of a small plot to the east of the road from Snape Bridge and adjoining the field named '*Parlour Piece*'.

On the left hand edge of the page total acreages are given for various farms including 'Abbey Farm' and these are compared with the acreages on the 'Old Map'.

An original schedule of the lands of Abbey Farm is to be found in '*A Particular and Valuation of the Estate of Richard William Howard Vyse esqr at Friston, Snape and Towns adjoining*' (ref. HA15/B4/1/3). The document is dated 3rd February 1818. The tenant of 'Snape Abbey Farm' was William Groom. The schedule includes '*14 Sluice Marsh or Cow Pasture 7 a 3 r*', this is extremely close to the acreage of '7 ½ acres 2 perches' given for 'Cow Pasture' in the post dissolution survey. Other details appear to be the same as on the map. At the end of this document there is a '*Total Valuation*' of the estate that mentions William Groom held his farm '*for the unexpired term in the lease 14 years from Michaelmas 1818*'.

Amongst the other maps in the Isaac Johnson Collection there is a plan of '*Premises in Snape Street now in the possession of Mr Mayhew Sept 1817*' (ref. HD11: 475/1377). There is a fair copy of this plan in the contemporary manorial court book for a court held on 18th November 1817. It and another plan of the lands to the south marked on the plan of Abbey Farm as 'Francis Groom' were entered in the court book to show the positions of these properties and to clarify their descriptions. These properties are close to the position of 'Weytrell's Close' marked on Filmer-Sankey's map though outside of the demesne lands. The proceedings of this manorial court are described in greater detail later in this report.

Isaac Johnson also produced illustrations of Suffolk's churches and monastic remains. One of his sketch drawings showing '*Snape Abbey*' is in the William Fitch Collection in Ipswich (ref. HD480/5). A pencil note has been added to this illustration stating that it shows Butley Priory and not Snape. The drawing has been compared with another copy of the same illustration (ref. HD 484/3) and it appears to be Butley Priory and not Snape. There are no other illustrations of Snape Abbey. The author Richard Taylor normally mentions prints of abbeys and priories and describes the standing remains in his 1821 '*Index Monasticus*' for Snape he simply records the name of the landowner.

In the 1848 tithe apportionment Abbey Farm was then in the occupation of Charles Groom as tenant of Thomas Howard Vyse. The apportionment does not explain the nature of the tenure. Unlike many former monastic sites the entire area of Abbey Farm was subject to the payment of tithes. There was a payment '*to the vicar the sum of ten pounds, six shillings and eight pence on the first day of August commonly called Lammas Day in lieu of the small tithes of Abbey Farm*' (ref. FDA 219/A1/1a). In the apportionment the lands are listed in alphabetical order under the landowner and then his tenants. There is a separate list in the Isaac Johnson collection listing the fields, as they are described in the apportionment in numerical sequence (ref. HD11: 475/158). Charles Groom is named with Richard Stopher was the owner of other lands in Snape.

An earlier tenant of Abbey Farm was Francis Groom mentioned in '*A Brief Rental*' of the Howard-Vyse estate (ref. HA15/B4/1/1). He is described as a '*Remarkable good & industrious tenant, Groom Francis holds a farm in the parish of Snape of about 202 acres of land has a lease of it from 10th October 1781 for 21 years expires at Michaelmas 1802. This man is an Excellent Farmer his land well managed*'. This document twice mentions '*the sea wall*'. At the start of the account '*In General the tenants do all the Repairs & Insure the Buildings – many of them pay all the Taxes and Groom one of the tenants even pays half the expence of the Sea Wall*'. At the end of the document under a heading '*Outgoings ...Quit Rents Repairs of Sea Walls & on an Average including £10 every year to the Vicar of Snape for vicarial tythes & as a modus £59 10s 6d*'.

Francis Groom of Benhall is mentioned in an *'abstract of title of Richard William Howard-Vyse to the manor or lordship of Snape Scotts and Tasters and other freehold estates in Snape and Friston'* (ref. HA15/B1/4). This is an extremely lengthy document consisting of 58 pages of text. It described documents from 1686 through to the final settlement of the estate following the death of William, earl of Strafford in 1791. Unfortunately most relate to an entail placed on the estate as part of a marriage settlement of 1686. The reference to Francis Groom simply states that *'Two indentures of those dates (21st February 1781 and 1st May 1789) granted by the said William Earl of Strafford to Francis Groom of Benhall & John Nunn of Snape both in the said county of Suffolk farmers of certain parts of those estates situate in Snape aforesaid which are here inserted to shew that the seizin was in the said Earl at these respective periods'*. The seizin was the right to grant lands.

Manorial Records: Manor of Snape

From at least the 14th century onwards when a tenant entered a manorial property the entry was recorded in the court rolls and a copy given to the tenant on the payment of a sum known as a fine or a relief. The lands of the copyholders were to surrender back to the manor before a new tenant could enter the property. In those instances where the records have survived it is possible to trace the succession of copyholders in the court records. Copyholders are often described in the Latin text of these records as customary or native tenants and were required to perform certain labour services for the lord of the manor such as harvest work. At a later date the services were gradually superseded by fixed payments of rent.

The admission of Charles Groom to certain lands is recorded in the manorial court book for the court held on 31st January 1835 (ref. HB6 406/50). The entry first notes that the death of the previous tenant Francis Groom before the court held on 4th January 1834. Charles Groom was the eldest son of Francis and one of his executors as appointed in Francis' will dated 13th January 1825 with two codicils dated 27th September 1829 and 19th December 1833. The other executor was Richard Stopher whose signature endorses the entry. An extract from the will is quoted in the entry and this relates to the payment of a £40 annuity to his Francis' widow.

The description of the lands in these records tends to be historic rather than contemporary and it is unsurprising that the entries contain references to the *'late dissolved priory'*. The entries do name a succession of owners. They also record the date of the last transfer of the lands. In 1835 the lands are described as

'One close of land called the Laund or otherwise now in two pieces as the same lyeth between the lands late of Nathaniel Bacon esquire on the east and lands formerly of Edward Talbott gentleman deceased on the west and abutteth upon the way leading from a close called Church Field towards Snape Street towards the north and upon lands formerly Thomas Bass in part towards the south containing by estimation six acres and to all the lands late of Thomas Osborne deceased with appurtenances in Snape aforesaid

And to one rood of copyhold land as the same lyeth in a certain close called Great Wolsies formerly in the tenure of Michael Hare esquire on the south and lands formerly in the tenure of William Awtye on the North and abutteth upon a way called Bantron Street towards the west with appurtenances in Snape aforesaid

And to one piece of copyhold land containing by estimation two acres of the tenement Orgagons formerly of Robert Billingham lying in a certain close called Billingshams or Billingers on the east part of a certain way leading from the late dissolved priory of Snape towards Snape Church and upon lands formerly in the tenure of John Talbott afterwards John Awtye and John Palmer on the south with all and singular their appurtenances which premises the said Francis Groom had and took up to him and his heires at a general court baron holden for this manor (15th March 1816) on the absolute surrender of Jonathan Woolnough and Elizabeth his wife’.

The entry fine for these lands was £30 and the quit rents 7s 8d.

There are further entries for lands ‘*directed to be sold*’ described as

‘All those two several messuages tenements or dwellings houses with outbuildings gardens and other appurtenances belonging containing together according to an admeasurement thereof lately made and taken one rood ... situate lying and being in Snape ... late in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Lamb, Thomas Last, Simon King and Rebecca Mann

And also all that piece or parcel of arable land containing according to an admeasurement thereof lately made and taken Two acres and nine perches ... adjoining to the gardens belonging to the said messuage above mentioned on the North part thereof and on lands belonging to the Honorable Captain Vyse on the south and west parts and on the Road leading from Snape Bridge to Aldeburgh ... on the east part ... formerly in the occupation of George Davidson and late in the possession and occupation of the said Francis Groom ... which he took ... at the ... court ... (18th November 1817) under ... a Bargain and Sale from the commissioner and assignees of George Davidson Bankrupt’. The fine for this was £20 and the quit rents 1s 6d.

Francis Groom had also been the freeholder of ‘*certain lands lying in a close called Bellingers ... containing by estimation Nine Acres formerly Thomas Smyth afterwards of Thomas Osborne and Isaac Fox and late the said Jonathon Woolnough*’. For this land he paid a relief of 1s 6d in lieu of a heriot (a medieval payment to the lord of the tenant’s best beast) and rent of 1s 6d. Finally he also held a free ‘*messuage or tenement ... late in the occupation of Offley Bedwell, Henry Lawrence and Sarah Hammond heretofore the estate of John Bailey afterwards of John King since John Kent and late of the said Francis Groom*’. He paid a relief of 2s 6d for this property and rent of 2s 6d.

These lands ‘*directed to be sold*’ are listed separately in the tithe apportionment under the ownership of both Charles Groom and Richard Stopher. They are fields named as 118 ‘*Deversons Field*’ a possible corruption of Davidson, 126 ‘*12 acres*’, 127 ‘*2 Four Acres*’, 280 ‘*Grove Piece*’ and 281 ‘*Mallets*’. These field names do not appear in the manorial records.

Precise measurements ‘*lately made*’ are given for the plots of land named as ‘*Deversons*’ and the adjoining ‘*Two acres and Nine Perches*’. These measurements are to be found in the records for the previous entry for this property at the court held on 18th November 1817. The entry recites details of the bankruptcy proceedings and includes two plans of the properties. The first plan relates to the site numbered 303 on the later tithe map. The second plan shows the pieces numbered 304 and 118 on the tithe map. George Davidson had taken up this property at the court held on 13th August 1816.

There is no plan of the property in the proceedings of August 1816 instead the land is described as *'one Tenement called Wetherells with a pightle to the same adjoining lying in Snape Street between the King's Highway leading from Snape Bridge to Snape Street on the part of the east and the Cloyster Yard on the West and abutteth upon a Marsh called 'Rush Fenn' with a ditch at the end thereof towards the South and upon the Common Ground in Snape Street aforesaid towards the North containing by estimation one acre and a half and sixteen perches and one days work of cutting rushes upon the common as the other tenants'*. The previous tenant was Jonathan Woolnough who had been admitted to the property on 5th January 1773 on the surrender of Isaac Fox.

It would be possible to trace the names of earlier owners of this property in other court records though in this instance this is unnecessary as there is a copy of the post dissolution survey in Ipswich (ref. HB 406/67). Unlike Filmer-Sankey's transcript of the demesne lands this is a transcript of the full survey and includes other parts of the manor in Snape as well as the lands in Friston and Aldeburgh. On page 23 of the survey it states

'Item the cyte and circuyte of a fre tenement called Wetrells with a pightell adioyning to the same lyeing in Snape Street in the teanure of John Redberde and Elizabeth his wyf betwixte the way leding from Snape Bridge to Snape Street on the este and the Cloyster Yarde on the weste abut uppon a Rushe Fenne with a watering at the hed of the same fenne towards the south and Snape Street towards the North conteyning 1 acre di xvi perches'.

These entries move the site of Filmer-Sankey's 'Wetrell's Close' to closer to the road from Snape Bridge with the 'cloyster yarde' extending much further to the east.

On the same page of this transcript of the survey there is another interesting entry

'Item the scyte of a tenement called Hernes with a gardeyn adioyning to the same holden of Tastards lyeing at Cloyster Gate conteyning xv perches'.

Billingham or Bellingers Close and Great Wolsies are shown on an earlier 17th century sketch plan of a field adjoining the demesne. The plan is in a book 'containing rental receipt notes extent and very small plans of fields in Snape with notes as to the owners and occupiers of the strips in each field' (ref. HB6/406/168) and relates to the manors of 'Becklings, Cautletts and Risings' in Snape. The close consisted of 20 acres with the 'way from the Priory to the church' on the west, the 'way from Snape Street to Thelford' and the 'Priory' on the south and the 'way from Smarts to Snape Common' on the north. A Felforde Bridge or sometimes Filforth or Filfwith is mentioned in the dissolution survey in references such as the 'Comune Ryver leding from Felfwith Bridge to Snape Bridge' as was clearly a crossing point on the river Fromus. Below the sketch plan there are references to other documents including in the margin *'In my parchment note of Sowters lands'*. This document is now at the British Library (ref. BL Add. Ch. 26277). Below Sowters lands there is the following entry *'Item there is a parcel of di (half) an acre late John Awtyes which I exchanged with him for other lands of myne cont(aining) di acre m(ar)ked thus A & is called Litle Wolcies'*. At the foot of the page it states *'In anniceant deeds the sayd ten(emen)t is thus abut(ed)'*, this followed by a transcript in Latin 'Tenement and land in Snape and Farnham lying between the land of Adam de Miller on the east and the tenement of Margarie Finch on the west one head abuts on the ditch of the priory of Snape ... called the 'Cloyster' on the south and the other head on the land of the aforesaid Margarie which is of the fee of John de Rising and the land of Simon (?) on the north'.

On the tithe map the fields numbered 126 & 127 and 280 & 281 are listed in the apportionment as the ownership of Charles Groom and Richard Stopher. These fields seem to be in the same position as 'Bellingers Close'. Tithe apportionments record copyholders as landowners and not as tenants or occupiers.

An effort has been made to use the names of other landowners of the properties adjoining Abbey Farm as they appear on the map of Abbey Farm in the Isaac Johnson Collection to trace property descriptions that might contain earlier references to the adjoining lands. Hebert Hambling entered his property in 1820 as the successor to John Hambling who had entered the property in October 1805. The records of the proceedings list a number of pieces of land but without full descriptions of their boundaries. William Sawyer is only mentioned in relation to lands in Friston, Richard Fennell paid a fine for digging ballast for his shipping from Snape Common in January 1825.

The extension of the river wall to the east of Snape Bridge and the areas of Snape Wharf and Little Borough marshes are depicted on another map in the Isaac Johnson Collection (ref. HD 11:475/161). The names of the owners of these lands have been also been traced in the contemporary manorial court book for references to any lands that adjoined the embankment in order to trace the date of the embankment in earlier court records. Unfortunately the name of the owner of the embankment and part of the marsh Robert Hammond does not appear in the manorial records. William Long who is named in the tithe apportionment as the owner of 151 & 152 a '*coal house, Bridge Spong, stables and yards*' then in the occupation of Newson Garret appears in the court records for 4th January 1825. Unfortunately the lands mentioned were in Friston. The name of the owner of the adjoining marshes in Little Borough, Mr Barnes, does not appear in the manorial records at all.

Other Manorial Records

The manors of Tastards and Skotts or Scotts were added to those of the manor of Snape at the time of the licence to alienate in Mortmain granted to William Worstede in 1406. The grant is mentioned on page 557 of Dugdale's '*Monasticon Anglicanum*' with the original documents amongst the exchequer rolls for Easter 1405 'Rec in scacc 6 Hen IV Pasch rot 17' and in the patent rolls for the same year, 'Pat 6 Hen IV p 2 m 18' with the inquisition recorded as 'Inquis Suff 6 Hen IV n 20'.

There are no separate manorial records for these manors. The later courts books at Ipswich beginning in 1596 and continuing to 1937 simply refer to the manor of Snape (ref. HB 6 406/35). There is a rental of the manor dated 1583 (ref. HB 6 406/170 which includes a reference to the tenement '*Orgacons*' then held by Agnes Palmer who also held '*Lownewall*' possibly the same as Laund in 1835. There are separate references to Tastards and Scotts in a late 16th century survey of Snape (ref HB 6 406/171). The entries in the survey suggest that the book was completed around 1587 though additional notes were added after this date to about 1611. The books may have been used in conjunction with the survey of the other manors containing the sketch maps of the individual fields and suggests that there was further consolidations of the land holdings in the late 16th century. The tenement Bellinghams is mentioned on page 85 of the survey and includes '*1 pictell called Litle Wolcies lyeinge about the middest of the west parte of my close called Bellinghams di acre*'. Some of the references had been gathered from '*the priors old paper book*' and included a note that Thomas Sowter had entered the property in 1413. In this survey William Awtye held the tenement '*Whytryllys*'. There are references in the survey to documents as earlier as 1390. Not all the lands in Snape belonged to these manors the survey contains further references to the manors of '*Maundevills*', '*Campsey*' and '*Kellsall*'. At the end of this

survey there is a rental for 1666 headed with '*For the Abby Mr Read ii s vi d*' and '*Whittrells John Awty iiiid*'. The same three manors Snape, Tastards and Scotts are named in the single manorial account for the year 1581 described later in this report (ref HD 1538/40).

The earlier late medieval court rolls are held at the British Library. Manorial courts were held in front of a jury formed of the tenants. The juries were divided into separate leets for each manor. In the case of these manors the rolls contain separate lists of jurors for Snape, Tastards, and Scotts. Apart from the transfer of lands the court had the rights over the enclosure of common land, licensing, assizes of bread and ale and could impose fines for trespass. The abstracts of title to the Howard-Vyse estate mentions other manorial rights attached to these manors including the right to a felons goods, the right of deodand and of greater relevance to this report the right of turbary. References to some of these manorial rights such as digging for sand and gravel from the '*Lord's soil*' can found in later documents.

The surviving rolls suggest that the court only normally met on a yearly basis in and around the feasts of the circumcision of our Lord on the 1st January and the feast of the Epiphany on the 6th of January. Until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1751 the year began on 25th March.

At the court that met on the Wednesday after the feast of the circumcision in 1487 one of the tenants John Kenge was fined for cutting rushes on the lord's soil in '*Lightybergh*'. At another court held in 1489 Roger Starkwethy the farmer of the warren was fined for neglecting the hedges or banks of the warren and allowing the rabbits to damage the crops on both the demesne and the tenants' lands (ref. BL Add. Ch. 26298). In 1491 another tenant Thomas Flete was fined for having a net to capture rabbits between the lord's house and the warren (ref. BL Add. 26299). There may be other similar references in later rolls.

The transfers of lands are recorded in the same rolls such as the surrender of Robert Palmer of 'one piece of land and one pightle containing about half an acre formerly Adam Miller later Richard Sowter since Robert Bellingham and Matilda his wife' at a court held in 1493 (ref. BL Add. 26,300). Unfortunately the accounts omit details of any services attached to these properties. This roll for 1492-1493 includes the first court of '*Florens de Wulley*' described as bishop of '*Clowhoriens*'. He is named in another document as bishop of "Clohoriens" and Ellis has suggested that this is the bishopric of Clogher in Ireland (Martin Clocheria, Clocherium and Clochorensis) though his name is omitted from the list of bishops for this diocese (Fryde et al).

Five early compotus or account rolls for Snape are held at the British Library (ref. BL Add. Ch. 10504 – 10507 & 10511). The accounts for 1310-1 and 1421-23 were examined during the research, unfortunately both documents are very brief and devoid of detail. Other documents held at the British Library included the 15th century schedule of Sowers lands and tenements (ref. BL Add. Ch. 26277) and a lease of some of the priory's land in 1378 (ref. BL Add. Ch. 26263). These documents did not contain further information relevant to this report. The hand written catalogue references to the charters for Snape was examined in detail. The documents appear not to relate to the demesne lands or site of the abbey. Though they would be of considerable valuable to further studies of the medieval landscape they are also directly relevant to this report.

There is a full transcript of the Latin text of the charter granting Snape to Butley Priory in Dugdale's work. The description of the lands attached to Snape does not name any specific manors, instead it mentions 'One water mill two hundred messuages, six hundred acres of

land, one hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of woods, five hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of marsh one hundred shillings of rent in Snape, Freston, Bukslawe, Pesynghale, Sternfeld, Bedyngfeld, Aldeburgh, Hasylwoode, Orford' etc. The description of the abbey's property is couched in very general terms, though this adds to the significance of the single watermill at Snape.

The post dissolutions grants for Snape are not for a single manor but for all the manors from Snape to Aldeburgh. In the late 17th century Sir Henry Johnson the M.P. for Aldeburgh acquired these manors and through his marriage to Martha Lovelace the daughter of Baroness Wentworth they passed to the Wentworth family. For a time Sir Henry Johnson lived at Friston Hall and in this respect he is the only lord of these manors to have resided in the locality and to have been involved in local affairs. He died in 1718.

The manors are mentioned in the private Act of Parliament of 1795 for 'confirming and rendering effectual a partition and division ... of divers Manors, Lands and Hereditaments, (heretofore the Estate of the Right Honourable William Earl of Strafford deceased)' (ref. SRO Bury 312/36). The act begins with a recital of clauses from various marriage settlements dating back to 1st September 1711. The manors in Suffolk are mentioned in the will of Thomas earl of Strafford dated 22nd June 1732 and in a further act of parliament 'to enable William Earl of Strafford an infant about the Age of Nineteen, to make a Settlement of his Estate upon his marriage'. The articles of the marriage agreement were dated 31st December 1740 and the act was passed in the following year. Following the act in deeds of April 1741 the manors of 'Friston Hall, Snape Scotts, Tasters and Aldeburgh, Billford alias Billiford and all other Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments ...elsewhere in the County of Suffolk' are specifically mentioned. These manors had been previously mentioned on page 10 of the act as assigned to 'William Guidott, Thomas Tooke and George Took' for a term of five hundred years 'without impeachment of waste' in 1718. These manors were bequeathed under the terms of the various wills 'in tale' to male heirs. In December 1743 the manors were again mentioned in relation to a conveyance in the form of a fine enrolled at the court of Common Pleas. The premises were in the use of Michael Barber 'to the intent that the said Michael Barber might become Tenant to the Freehold'. On the 10th March 1791 William, earl of Strafford died without leaving any heirs. Under the terms of an agreement dated 14th February 1794 amongst the lands allotted to Richard Vyse Abbey Farm is mentioned on page 43 of the act as

'Also all that Farm in Snape aforesaid, commonly called or known by the Name of Snape Abbey Farm, with the Messuage or Tenement, Barn, and other Buildings, and divers Pieces or Parcels of Land therewith occupied or thereto belonging, now in the Tenure or Occupation of Francis Groom and containing together One Hundred and Ninety-Four Acres, Two Roods, and Eleven Perches (be the same more or less)'.

There are references to two references to Littleborough Marshes on the same page divided between 21 acres, 3 roods and 20 perches in the tenure of John Nunn and 23 acres, 3 roods and 3 perches in the tenure of John Wynter.

Computus Roll

According to Copinger all three manors, Snape, Tastards and Scotts were granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk in 1533. Following his death in 1554 the manors passed to his grandson Thomas 4th duke of Norfolk. Following the execution of the 4th duke for treason in 1572 the manors passed to his son Philip, earl of Arundel.

The Compotus Roll is a collection of accounts for the manors or possession of Philip, earl of Arundel for the year 1581 and includes an account for the ‘manor of Snape cum Aldeburgh’ (ref. HD 1538/40).

The account is written in Latin and begins with a record of income including £6 15s 9 ³/₄ d of assessed rents of both free and native tenements in ‘Snape Tastarde and Skotts paid at the feasts of the annunciation of the Blessed Mary Virgin and at St Michael’s in equal portions’. Individual properties are not named. This is followed by sums for Hasilwood and Freston, Aldborough with the farm of the marshes called Dobbes Close Marsh and Overfenne.

The next item of income was from rents called Workesilver, Oniellsilver and Streame Silver. The income from these rents totalled £4 0s 6 ³/₄ d. Workesilver can be taken to be payments in lieu of harvest work the other terms are obscure. After further sources of income there is rent received from lands let at farm beginning with £18 13s 4d for ‘the farm of the site of the late priory, monastery and manor of Snape with all and singular the lands demised with the same belonging or pertaining and with one watermill there as demised to John Rogers by an indenture dated 10th May of the 19th year of the reign of Elizabeth (1577) for the term of 21 years beginning at the feast of St Michael’. It is interesting to note that Francis Groom’s 1781 lease was for 21 years. Under this heading there is a reference to the ‘farm of one marsh called South Pasture lying in Alborough and parcel of the demesne lands containing by estimation 30 acres as demised by the late prior of Snape in the 16th year of Henry VIII for the term of 300 years’.

The expenses of the manor are recorded separately and include part ‘3s 4d parcel of the rent called Stream silver included above within the sum of 40 shillings from which is allocated for 55 batells that are debited from the rents at the rate of 8d which is allowed for each batell to the amount of 36 s 8d per annum and this is allocated for this year and for the proceeding year’.

The reference to ‘Batall’ is again very obscure in R.E. Latham’s ‘Revised Medieval Latin Word-List’ he offers ‘*batell/e, - i 1348, 1636, batalli c 1395 batilli 1557, “batells”, allowance for board, etc; -arius receiving batells c 1488, 1507; -o to receive batells c 1410, 1508’. In Francis Grose’s 1790 ‘Provincial Glossary’ there is ‘Battlings The loppings of trees, larger than faggots and less than timber Norfolk and Suffolk’. The same word is described in Robert Forby’s 1830 ‘Vocabulary of East Anglia’ as ‘toppings and loppings of trees, an unhewn rail is also called a battling’.

Borough of Aldeburgh

The borough of Aldeburgh had formerly been part of the possessions of Snape Priory. During the reign of Henry VIII letters patent were issued for the rights and privileges granted to the ‘Deans and Canons of the College of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of York, commonly called the Cardinale College and directing that these privileges are to be enjoyed by the town’. The borough was first incorporated in the reign of Edward VI and this was confirmed through the letters patent of Philip and Mary dated 22nd November 1554.

Amongst the borough’s records there is a lease ‘from Dan John Stokes, Prior of the house of our Lady of Snape and the Convent to Robert Dobbys of Aldeburgh of a ‘mersshe salt’ in the Southhithe, containing 30 acres, for eight years, at a yearly rent of iiis iiiid, the lessee being bound to wall and ditch the marsh round’. This lease is dated 29th September 1500 and was endorsed 4th September 1573 (ref. SRO Ipswich EE1/M1/1).

This shows that the priory expected its tenants to build or repair marsh walls. There is a reference to this wall in a copy of the extent of the priory's possessions under Southith in Aldeburgh in which a parcel of land is described as '*butteith onne a wall ledinge into the sayede Munyngs Marsshe towarde the est*' (ref. HB 406/67).

Snape Bridge

According to H. P. Clodd's 'Aldeburgh The History of an Ancient Borough' "Although Snape Bridge was outside the confines of Aldeburgh its upkeep was borne by the Corporation. Thus in 1577 Edward Bence repaired the structure on their behalf and in 1632, one Bond, received £1 13s for his visit to Bury Assize "for the making" of Snape Bridge, which implies that a dispute had arisen about its upkeep". The bridge is depicted on Ananias Appleton's 1588 map of Aldeburgh (ref. P447/5).

In an 'account of the County Bridges in Suffolk' made in 1651 the Latin text states that 'the inhabitants of Snape were fined for the decay of the bridge called Snape Bridge as it appears in the peace rolls for 13th year of Elizabeth (1571) and as it is recorded in the winter assizes for the 13 and 14th year of Elizabeth (November 1571), the regnal for Elizabeth I began on 17th of November. The entry continues "since it is found that the northern end of the aforesaid bridge was repaired at the Tunstall and the other end aby the inhabitants of Snape as it appears in the peace roll for the 43rd year of Elizabeth (1600)' (ref. HA1/BB/3). Unfortunately the peace rolls are no longer extant and the surviving assize court records are held at the National Archives in Kew.

Wills

Amongst the probate records of the archdeaconry of Suffolk there are a number of late medieval wills which are recorded for the inhabitants of Snape. Medieval wills begin with the testament of faith followed by clauses relating to the disposal of earthly remains and bequests to the church. In a number of parishes gifts were made to the repair or upkeep of causeways and bridges. None of the wills examined contained any reference to Snape Bridge. It is interesting to note that there are also relatively few bequests to the abbey and most are to be found in the earlier wills.

In 1458 William Sparhawk bequeathed 6s 8d to the fabric of the Abbey Cloister, in 1466 John Fowler left 20d to the altar of the priory and in 1509 Thomas Smyth left 40d to the abbey. Only Thomas Chambre whose will is dated in Latin 'the Tuesday after the feast of Epiphany' 1459 requested to be buried 'In the church of the Blessed Mary of the priory of Snape'. He left various bequests to the monks and 13s 4d 'to repair one of the windows of the Priory Church'. Nearly all other testators requested to be buried in the churchyard of the parish church of St John the Baptist, though Richard Stone in 1512 was more specific '*I wyll have a grave ston to ley up over me in the church of Snape*' and '*my body to be buryed in the parrysh cherch of Seynt John in Snape as nere to the channcell door as yt may be*'. John Powlyn in 1471 requested to be buried at Sternfield.

The full references to these documents are given at the end of this report. The consistory court wills have not been examined though they include the will of 'Florecins Woolley' proved in 1500 together with those of the chaplains Thomas Ewstall 1435, and John Cane 1503 and the cleric Richard Snape in 1392.

Conclusion

William Filmer-Sankey stated in relation to a discussion of the tenants' lands that 'the enclosed landscape of the 1848 tithe map would seem to be totally different from that, predominately open, recorded c 1526. The best that can be achieved is a rough estimate of the sort of area under cultivation'. If he had had the opportunity to examine that 16th and early 17th century manorial records at Ipswich he would have amended this view. It is possible with care to use the extensive medieval and post medieval manorial records to further describe the field system in Snape though not the demesne lands that form the area of this site. The manorial records are useful in relation to the northern and eastern boundaries of the 'Cloyster Yard' with 'Weytrell's Close' being conclusively located to further to the east and adjoining the road from Snape Bridge.

The 17th century sketch maps show additional roads or ways crossing between the various fields. If this information had been available to Filmer-Sankey he may have considered re-positioning both Haddock Style and the Cloister Gate. His positioning of the site of the priory is supported from map evidence from 1794 onwards and it is strange that the medieval barn is positioned within the Cloister Yard and remote from the main abbey buildings. The late medieval court rolls note the name of a farmer or leaseholder of the warren and it is both possible and probable that other parts of the site were held at lease or utilised through the employment of lay servants.

The position of the mill in relation to Mill Fen and the river seems to be correct. From the evidence of the grant of the priory to Butley in 1509, this was the only watermill attached to the manors stretching from Snape to Aldeburgh. It seems strange that such an important mill site should be inaccessible to the manorial tenants. It seems possible that there was access to this site to either boats using the river or to the tenants using the access along the 'sea wall'. The millstream was fed from the Fromus and not from the Alde and the positions of the sluice may help in the identification of the exact site of the building. The landscape work necessary to channel the Fromus into a specific course would have assisted the drainage of the adjoining marsh and fen possibly leading to the construction of the river walls to further drain and protect the valuable grazing land.

The borough records for Aldeburgh and further details from the dissolution survey show that sea or river walls had been built at Aldeburgh by the priory before the 1500. The evidence of the 'excellent' tenant Francis Groom who had the lease of the property from 1781 suggests that the individual leaseholders shared the cost of the repairs of these walls with the lord of the manor. It should be noted that Francis Groom was praised for repairing the walls not for building them. In this respect the understanding of the tenure of the lands is all-important. Apart from Sir Henry Johnson the M.P. for Aldeburgh who lived at Friston Hall in the late 17th century all the other post-medieval lords of the manor resided elsewhere and were not directly involved with the management of the estate. There are two references to leases of 21 years in 1577 and 1781 and it is not unreasonable to suggest that further leases of 21 years had been granted in other years. The lands of the Benedictine cell of St Bartholomew's at Sudbury were held at lease for similar periods as were the lands forming Pitt's Farm on the former bishop's manor at Wykes Bishop in Ipswich. The duration of these leases would negate against the tenants carrying out large-scale projects involving major investments of capital. This suggests that Snape Priory as with other monastic bodies originally constructed the river walls before the dissolution.

Unfortunately the late medieval court rolls do not describe any services due to the lords of the manor or explain the rents known as 'Workesilver, Oniellsilver and Streame Silver'.

These terms are very obscure. There are the allowances for batells set against the rent for stream silver. Again the word is obscure though it is used in some medieval documents as a term for timber and in the dialect English form 'battlings' for rough wood from the tops of trees. Such timber would not have been used in buildings, the undressed poles used beneath the thatch of houses and agricultural buildings would have been described in more specific terms. It may be reasonable to suggest that in this instance the batells were used in the revetments of the river walls.

The manorial records at Ipswich and at the British Library offer scope for further research relating to the wider landscape in Snape. They do not appear to offer scope for further research relevant to the demesne lands forming Abbey Farm. The documents in Sheffield are of some interest to the post medieval history of the site and may well contain references to further post medieval leaseholders such as John Rogers in 1577 or Mr Read in 1666 or Francis Groom in 1781.

The location of any demesne lands associated with the manors of Tastards and Scotts would be of interest. The documents relating to the 1406 licence of mortmain may not contain sufficient details to determine the exact position of their demesne.

A fuller study of the late medieval wills may offer additional details relevant to this general history of the priory.

The general conclusion of this report is that the fen and marshlands associated with Abbey Farm were originally set out under the priory of Snape. The priory were also responsible for the establishment of the river or sea wall though the cost of repairing and maintaining these structures were borne by both the leaseholders of the adjoining lands and the landowners as lords of the manor.

Anthony M Breen January 2007

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British Library Manuscript Collection

Additional Charters

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- Add. Ch. 26263 Lease from Snape Priory of land in Snape 1378
- Add. Ch. 26277 Schedule of lands in Snape 15th century
- Add. Ch. 26,297 Court Roll Manor of Snape, Tastards and Scotts 1487
- Add. Ch. 26,298 Court Roll Manor of Snape, Tastards and Scotts 1489
- Add. Ch. 26,299 Court Roll Manor of Snape, Tastards and Scotts 1491
- Add. Ch. 26,300 Court Roll Manor of Snape, Tastards and Scotts 1493

Suffolk Record Office Bury St Edmunds

312/36 Act of Parliament for “confirming and rendering effectual a partition and division ... of divers Manors, Lands and Hereditaments, (heretofore the Estate of the Right Honourable William Earl of Strafford deceased)”

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Illustrations

HD480/5 William Fitch’s Suffolk Illustrations Plomesgate Hundred

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Maps

Isaac Johnson Collection

HD 11:475/1377 Premises in Snape Street now in the possession of Mr Mayhew 12th September 1817

HD 11:475/146 “Nunns in Snape, the property if the Revd William Long LLB” 5th and 6th April 1824

HD 11:475/147 “Copy of Snape Reference Book” January 1839

HD 11:475/148 Plan of the parish of Snape” n.d
(This map uses the same numbers as the tithe map).

HD 11:475/150 Lands in Snape, Sternfield and Farnham “Late Mr Robert Brahm deceased proprietor 16th April 1827

HD 11:475/152 “Snape Common, premises of Mr John Friday Wade” 19th January 1832

HD 11:475/153 Rookwood Farm, Mr Robert Nunn n.d

HD 11:475/156 Estate in Snape sold by Mr Jonathan Woolnough to Mr Francis Groom n.d

HD 11:475/158 “Copy of Snape Reference Book” watermark 1841

HD 11:475/159 Sketch of Snape Village n.d. This map shows the entire area of Abbey Farm and other parts of the Howard Vyse estate.

HD 11:475/160 “The Wadd Farm The Revd William Long proprietor and Friston Hall 1823”

HD 11:475/161 “Friston Hall Farm, Littleborough, Marshes and Great Common” May and June 1823

HD 11:475/162 Abbey Farm n.d

Further Manuscript Maps

Vernon Wentworth Papers

HA 34:50/21/2.1 Award by John Biston, John Josselyn and William Young, land surveyors, re estates of Earl of Strafford (Leveson Vernon) including schedules of property allotted to him in Friston, Snape, Aldeburgh, Hazelwood and Knodishall and properties in Bury St Edmunds (with plan) 1st December 1794

HB6/406/168 Book containing rental receipt notes extent and very small plans of fields in Snape with notes as to the owners and occupiers of the strips in each field n.d Late 16th or early 17th century

Photographic Copies of Maps

P447/5 Ananias Appleton “Map of Aldeburgh” 1588

P461/219 Tithe Map Snape 1848

FDA219/A1/1a Tithe Apportionment Snape

P472/1 Photocopy of “Plan of lands and premises allotted to Richard William Howard Vyse esq in Snape, Friston etc 1794 (From Northamptonshire Record Office)

Howard-Vyse Collection

HA15/B4/1/1 “A brief rental of this estate with observations” circa 1795

HA15/B4/1/3 “A Particular and Valuation of the Estate of Richard William Howard Vyse esqr” signed R Dugmore 3rd February 1818

Iveagh Collection

HD 1538/40 Compotus Rolls containing the accounts of all the bailiffs, beadles, reeves, farmers and ministers of the possessions of Philip, Earl of Arundel, in Suffolk, for the year ended at Michaelmas, 23 Eliz (29th September 1581) comprising: ... (Various Manors) including “Snape cum Aldeburgh manor (John Nutle, bailiff).

Vernon-Wentworth Estate

Snape Friston and Aldeburgh

HB 6 406/67 Copy of extent and terrier of the manors of Snape, Friston and Aldeburgh made by Master Robert Carter, clerk, Thomas Cannon, clerk, Thomas Cromwell, gent., Edward Leyghton, clerk and John Smyth, auditor, Commissioners appointed by the Cardinal Archbishop of York to survey the sites and appurtenances of the late suppressed monasteries given by the Cardinal to his college at Oxford No date

Manor of Snape

Court Books

HB6 406/35 Court Book, manor of Snape 1st October 1596 to 15th August 1626

HB6 406/41 Court Book, manor of Snape 13th April 1780 to 14th October 1796

HB6 406/42 Court Book, manor of Snape 24th September 1798 to 18th October 1814

HB6 406/50 Court Book, 20th October 1815 to 4th January 1845 General Courts Baron Index

Rentals and Surveys

HB 6 406/170 Rental Manor of Snape 27th March 1583

HB 6 406/171 Survey of the manor of Snape undated early 17th century

Manor of Becklings, Cautletts and Risings in Snape

HB6 406/168 Survey and Rental Book containing

1 Rental of the Manor of Becklings in Snape undated

2 Note of lands and tenements which John Talbot had at his decease 15th March 1615

3 Extent of the manor undated

4 Receipt from Nicholas Smith, Sternfield, yeoman to John Talbott of Wantisden gent ... 31st January 1610

5 Small plans of fields in Snape with notes as to the owners and occupiers of the strips in each field

Bridges

HA1/BB/3 Account of County Bridges in Suffolk in 1651

Archdeaconry of Suffolk Wills

In Latin

IC/AA2/1/184 Agnes Cook 1st October 1452

IC/AA2/1/164 John Byrd 11th January 1452

IC/AA2/1/75 William Sparhawk 1st March 1458

IC/AA2/2/44 John Sweyn 14th April 1459

IC/AA2/2/55 John Austin 10th January 1460

IC/AA2/2/56 Robert Barber 16th April 1460

IC/AA2/2/56 Thomas Chambre Tuesday after the Epiphany 1459

IC/AA2/2/59 John Merly Monday after the feast of St Valentine 1460
IC/AA2/2/115 Richard Poule 31st May 1464
IC/AA2/2/164 Thomas Gymlet 30th January 1465
IC/AA2/2/173 John Fowler 8th January 1466
IC/AA2/2/219 Robert Sweyn 15th March 1471
IC/AA2/2/219 John Powlyn 1st February 1471
IC/AA2/2/277 Robert Ferroure 4th April 1473
IC/AA2/3/60 John Souter 1488 (Exact date not given)

In English

IC/AA2/5/96 Margaret Pygott 30th November 1509
IC/AA2/5/161 Richard Falconer Sts Vedastus and Amandus 6th February 1508
IC/AA2/5/203 Richard Willys 11th May 1511
IC/AA2/5/256 Thomas Smyth 26th October 1509
IC/AA2/5/303 Richard Stone 13th May 1512
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IC/AA2/7/167 Johanne Fresbye 5th December 1516

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R.E. Latham M.A. "Revised Medieval Latin Word-List" British Academy, Oxford University Press 1965

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Appendix 3

**LAND AT ABBEY FARM, SNAPE,
AREA CENTRED TM385580,
SUFFOLK:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT
Roger Palmer MA MIFA
SUMMARY**

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 120 hectares (centred TM385580) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and topographical information.

No definite archaeological features were identified. However there are other features that may be of interest:

A possible channel has been mapped that may mark a former course of the River Alde. It is unknown whether this was a single channel or was once part of a watercourse that enclosed an island.

An apparent embanked feature occupies local high ground. This may be an artefact of recent cultivation.

An old quarry may have been contemporary with the building, or reinforcement, of the sea bank.

A small areas of possible lazy beds lies just south of the quarry.

The track of a railway that was dismantled in the 1960s remains visible as a band of lighter-coloured ground.

Field divisions and channels can be seen in some modern fields.

Land use has been divided into three types and will affect survival and visibility of features.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level.

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 120 hectares (centred TM385580) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and topographical information to help advise those formulating a new management plan. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Grass sometimes shows sub-surface features through the withering of the plants above them. This may occur towards the end of very dry summers and usually indicates the presence of buried walls or foundations. Such dry summers occurred in Britain in 1949, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1984, 1989 and 1990 (Bewley 1994, 25) and more recently in 1995, 1996 and 2006. This does not imply that every grass field will reveal its buried remains on these dates as local variations in weather and field management will affect parching. However, it does provide a list of years in which photographs taken from, say, mid July to the end of August may prove informative. In the Snape area grassland can be divided into three types on the basis of its management (see *Land use* below). Of these, marsh and unimproved pasture may retain features in earthwork form, while improved pasture or arable land may react to sub-surface features at appropriately-dry times of year.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features. In the Snape area some old channels and former ditched boundaries can be seen in low relief or in crop and bare soil, and areas of shallow soil are apparent in arable fields

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information. All but two obliques of this area have

been taken of the Maltings and included only small parts of the Assessment Area in the background.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from observer-directed flights and routine vertical surveys.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Digital data from original survey at 1:2500 or larger scale were provided by the client.

Study area

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending some 250m beyond the proposed new conservation habitat area, although the River Alde was taken as the southern edge.

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Scanned digital copies of the most informative were transformed to match the digital data using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar 2002). All scanned photographs were enhanced using the default setting in AirPhoto before being examined on screen. Transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn, making reference to the original prints, using standard conventions. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figures in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

Accuracy

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. Control points in the Snape area included some 'soft' junctions of watercourses whose pinpointing can be fairly imprecise, but in all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than $\pm 1.50\text{m}$. These mismatches can be less than the survey accuracy of the base maps themselves and users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need to relate these mismatches to the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken (OS 2007).

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to lie on glaciofluvial drift (soil association 551g: NEWPORT 4), a well-drained sandy soil over which is a deposit of fen peat and river alluvium (soil association 1025: Mendham) that covers most of the proposed conservation habitat area (but see *Other features* below). Some marine alluvium (soil association 813f: WALLASEA 1) may just intrude into the study area beside the River Alde in the vicinity of the bridge at Snape.

Archaeological features

No definite archaeological features have been identified on the photographs examined.

Other features (Figure 13)

Part of a possible channel (ABC) has been mapped although its confluence(s) with the River Alde cannot be identified. It seems more definite on the west side and is apparent as a channel (perhaps enhanced by the wooded cliff) on the west side (A) when photographs are viewed stereoscopically. In the area of B it can be identified as a band of darker soil that loops above the north side of the old railway. From that point its eastern side is less clear although it does seem to continue as a band of darker soil (C) until it meets the sea bank. The Soil Survey map (1983) shows this possible channel as the edge of an alluvial deposit that covers the ground within the loop of the channel. My reading of the photographs is that the possible channel marks the edge of higher ground, in which case the covering of alluvium proposed by the Soil survey (see *Soils* above) seems improbable. If this feature is a channel two options seem possible: that it represents a former course of the River Alde, or that the land it loops around was formerly an island.

At D is a possible embanked feature that showed as such on photographs taken in 1965. However, on earlier photographs the location seems to be a local high point with a thin cover of soil that continued ploughing may have eroded into the shape seen in 1965.

An old quarry is apparent at E whose working predates the earliest photographs seen (1945). It seems likely to be contemporary with the building, or reinforcement, of the sea bank.

South of the quarry is a small area of either ridges or ditches that have the appearance of lazy beds. These were visible on only one date (1945) although that may be due to the fact that those photographs were the only large-scale ones that were examined.

The railway was dismantled between 1961 and 1965 and its track has since been visible as a band of lighter-coloured material crossing arable fields.

Several modern fields show evidence of previous ditched divisions and some show oxbows of former watercourses, presumably isolated when the present ditch system was established.

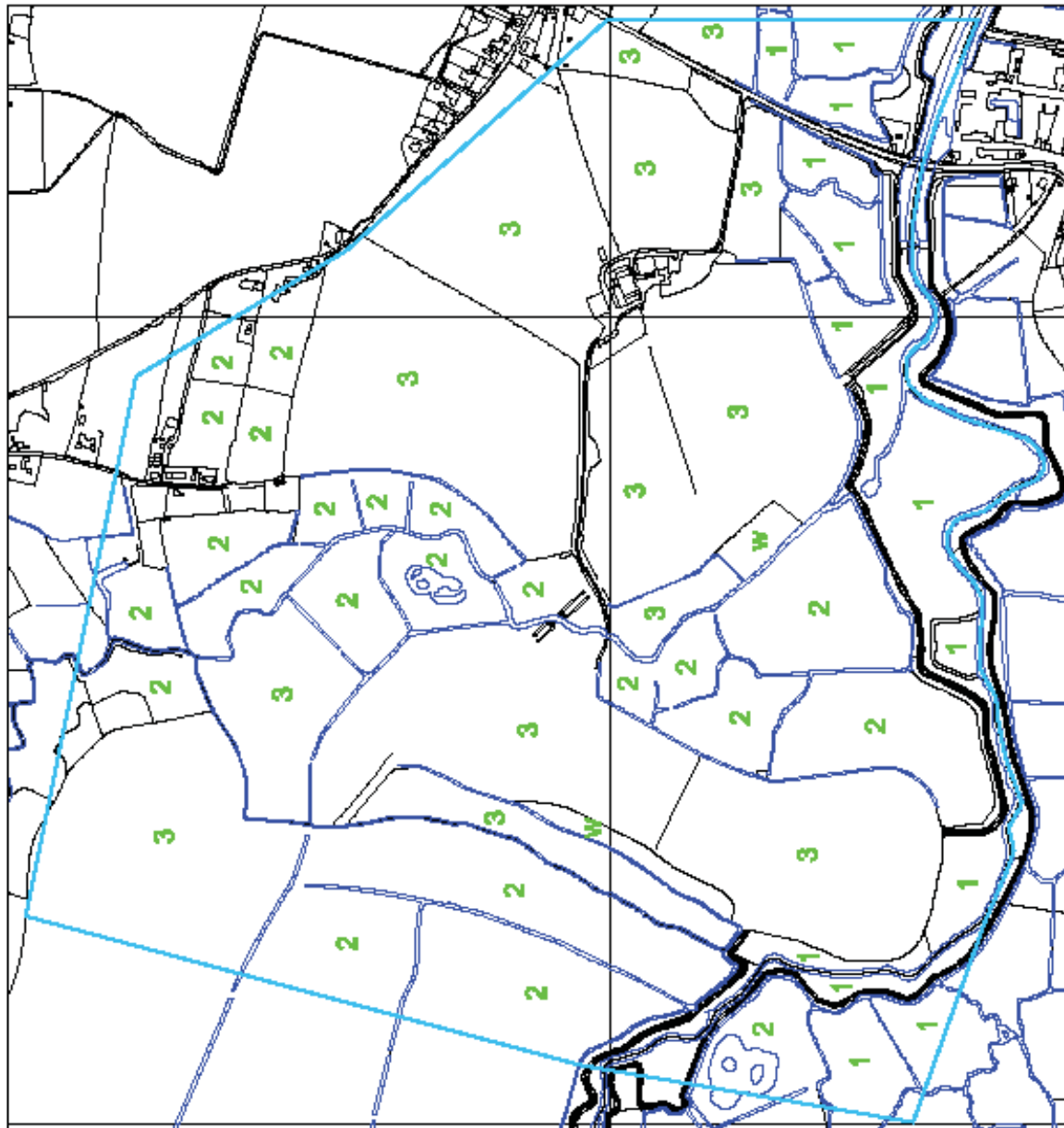
Land use (see below)

Three categories of land use/grassland can be identified on the aerial photographs. These are perhaps more relevant to the visibility from the air than on survival of any archaeological features, although the two are linked.

1. Marsh and/or rough pasture. These fields are adjacent to the River Alde and all are below the highest point to which ordinary tides flow as shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition Six-inch map (1891). Presumably these are salt marshes. Some silted channels and the possible lazy beds noted above are in these fields.
2. Unimproved pasture. No cultivation, or 'scratching' of the surface has been seen on any of the photographs examined and the fields are assumed to be unploughed. Old ditched land divisions and former channels remain as slight earthworks.
3. Improved pasture and/or arable land. Fields close to Snape have been in arable use since the 1940s and others were first ploughed during the 1960s. Under bare soil or with suitable crops, these fields they have the potential for enabling sub-surface features to be visible from the air. On the photographs examined, only the railway and the possible embanked feature (D) were identified by those means and there was no other evidence or suggestion of archaeological features.

Land at Abbey Farm, Snares Suffolk

Figure 2. Landuse categories identified on aerial photographs



- Area unclassified
- 1 Marsh/rough pasture
- 2 Unimproved pasture
- 3 Improved pasture and/or arable land
- W Wood

Based on aerial photographs at
 CUCKFIELD and RAFBC
 Air Photo Services Cambridge
 January 2007
 Drawing: 06268map.dwg

Land Use

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Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (internet search 15 Dec 2006)

Oblique photographs

CCI 125 22 May 1977

Vertical photographs

RC8-DU 15-17	13 June 1981	1:4900
RC8-DU 28-30	13 June 1981	1:4900

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (cover search 8844)

Specialist collection

NGR Index Number	Accession Number	Frame	Original Number	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR
TM3857/1	NLA 5695	4	DRH	20-Jul-89	TM389578
TM3857/2	NLA 5695	5	DRH	20-Jul-89	TM389578
TM3957/4	NLA 5695	6	DRH	20-Jul-89	TM391575
TM3957/5	NLA 5695	7	DRH	20-Jul-89	TM391575

Vertical collection

Sortie Number	Library Number	Cam Pos	Start Frame	End Frame	NGR Start	NGR End	Date	Scale 01:00
RAF/106G/UK/717	21	RP	3173	3173	TM380576	TM380576	26-Aug-45	3000
RAF/106G/UK/832	75	RP	3139	3142	TM388571	TM388589	23-Sep-45	10000
RAF/106G/UK/929	111	RP	3270	3273	TM392588	TM377588	16-Oct-45	10000
RAF/106G/UK/929	111	RS	4323	4327	TM393580	TM376577	16-Oct-45	10000
RAF/106G/UK/758	3524	FS	2088	2090	TM392573	TM382570	02-Sep-45	9000
MAL/65095	4168	V	89	91	TM398579	TM377579	06-Nov-65	12000
OS/72057	10315	V	99	101	TM396571	TM397585	24-Mar-72	7500
OS/72191	10316	V	3	6	TM385589	TM384569	10-Jul-72	7500
OS/87094	13134	V	1	2	TM370579	TM372592	05-Jul-87	10200
OS/93366	14597	V	45	46	TM385583	TM385589	18-Jul-93	7600
OS/63003	20587	V	46	46	TM390587	TM390587	17-Mar-63	8500
MAL/61474	21275	V	91184	91184	TM375570	TM375570	12-May-61	10500

Most informative photographs

RC8-DU 17, 29
RAF/106G/UK/717: 3173
MAL/61465: 8469
MAL/65095: 090

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Air Photo Services has consulted only those aerial photographs specified. It cannot guarantee that further aerial photographs of archaeological significance do not exist in collections that were not examined.

Due to the nature of aerial photographic evidence, Air Photo Services cannot guarantee that there may not be further archaeological features found during ground survey which are not visible on aerial photographs or that apparently 'blank' areas will not contain masked archaeological evidence.

We suggest that if a period of 6 months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired photographs is recommended.

That the original working documents (being interpretation overlays, control information, and digital data files) will remain the property of Air Photo Services and be securely retained by it for a period of three years from the completion date of this assessment after which only the digital files may be retained.

It is requested that a copy of this report be lodged with the relevant Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

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Appendix 4

Listed Buildings

A search was carried out on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>, which identified the 2 listed buildings within sight of the PDA (Fig. 12).

1. **Building Name:** Abbey Farmhouse GV II

Farmhouse. C16 or early C17. L shape plan, the west wing probably the earlier; a further wing was added to the north during the extensive renovation of 1971- 2. Exposed timber framing, some brick and flint walling to ground floor; modern wing of white brick; thatched roof throughout. 2 storeys and attic, modern wing single storey and attic. South elevation with 5 window range, mid C20 3- light small pane casements; wide gabled porch with boarded door, all of 1971- 2; 3 eyebrow dormers added 1971-2, the centre one very large with 7-light window. One internal stack and one gable end stack to west.

2. **Building Name:** Barn 60m. north-west of Abbey Farmhouse GV II*

Aisled barn. Circa 1300. Timber framed and weatherboarded; pantiles to main roof, corrugated sheeting over aisles. The roof was renewed c.1960 and now has a mansard form. 7 bays, the 2 at the west end a later addition, incorporating reused timbers. The original entry on the north side, in the third bay from the east end. The main posts, with jowled heads, have an intentional inward cant. Their feet rest on low balks of timber, which could be secondary; the first post from the east end in the northern arcade appears to be earth-fast. The trusses have a pair of straight braces, and a pair of passing braces, morticed into the tie-beam and trenched across the main posts and the side-ties to the aisles. Many of these braces have been replaced by bolted knees. The braces from the posts to the arcade plates, most of which survive, are numbered in sequence, 1 to 10. In corresponding positions in each wallplate is a stop splayed scarfing joint with sallied butts and key, similar to those found in the barn at Great Coxwell, Berks (see Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry*). Normal assembly to the main frame, reversed assembly to the aisles, although the aisle walls have been largely rebuilt, using sections of the older wall plates.

Appendix 5

List of sites on SMR within the 1km from the centre of the PDA

PrefRef	Name	Period	Summary	Grid Ref	MonUID
BLX 001	Blaxhall Heath	Rom	Round Barrow.	TM 3789 5687	MSF2419
BLX 001	Blaxhall Heath	Un	Round Barrow.	TM 3789 5687	MSF2420
BLX 002	Grove Farm	Rom	Pottery kiln, coins, etc.	TM 3730 5765	MSF2421
BLX 008	Langham Bridge	BA	Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped spearhead with a peg-hole.	TM 3744 5811	MSF10696
BLX 014	Langham Bridge	PMed	Bridge shown on Bowen's, Saxton's, Speed's and Hodkinson's maps, possibly(?) (S1-S4).	TM 3750 5815	MSF15864
BLX Misc		Rom	Bronze coin, Ae3, of Constantius, GE2, TRS.	TM 3758 5800	MSF12618
BLX Misc		Rom	Bronze Colchester derivative hinged pin type brooch.	TM 3784 5753	MSF12619
FNM 012		Un	Cropmark showing droveway running east-west and parts of system of small fields to the north of this.	TM 3800 5871	MSF21427
IKN 036		Un	A linear feature, probably a bank, of unknown date visible as a cropmark to the southwest of Snape bridge, Iken	TM 3956 5686	MXS19891
IKN 038		Mod	World War II bomb craters roughly 600m south-east of Snape Maltings, Iken	TM 3978 5702	MXS19906
IKN Misc		Un	2 gate posts, quite modern, suggesting area was once farmland, now lost. To E, couple of other individual posts visible, probably relate to fencing. Posts also present further out to river but not clear whether these mooring or other - c.100m river side of gate posts.	TM 3977 5685	MSF20553
SNP 009	Abbey Farm; Priory of St Mary	Sax	1981-1982: Sherd of Ipswich ware found during fieldwalking survey (S1).	TM 3870 5780	MSF11851
SNP 009	Abbey Farm, Priory of St Mary	Med	Priory of St Mary, Snape (site of).	TM 3878 5781	MSF2393
SNP 011	Gromford	Med	TM 3903 5881 sherd of early Med pottery from circular 'oven' 10 feet in diameter, floor 5 inches thick.	TM 3900 5870	MSF2395
SNP 012		Sax	TM 3925 5879 Thetford ware (from investigation of rectangular cropmark) (S1).	TM 3920 5870	MSF2396

SNP 012	Site 'Q', Site 'B'	Med	TM 3925 5879: rectangular cropmark: Site 'Q', excavation found oven, and pit superseded by two parallel ditches and finally a building, represented by post holes and clay pads.	TM 3925 5879	MSF2397
SNP 013	Snape Hall	Med	Sites 'C' and 'D'.	TM 3930 5880	MSF2398
SNP 014	Weathercock Field	Med	Sites 'E' 'F' and 'G'.	TM 3950 5900	MSF2399
SNP 016		Med	Site 'P'.	TM 3925 5918	MSF2401
SNP 017	Chapel Cottage	Med	Stone head of a man, eight and a half inches high, fragments door and windows.	TM 3935 5812	MSF2402
SNP 025	Snape Mill	PMed	Water mill listed on dissolution survey of Snape circa 1525-1528 (S1)(R1).	TM 3890 5772	MSF11852
SNP 026	Conyngure Hill	Med	'Conyngyre Hill' listed and located on dissolution survey of Snape, circa 1525-1528 (S1)(R1).	TM 3882 5798	MSF11853
SNP 027	Abbey Farm	Med	Timber framed barn, now part of Abbey Farm, 'which must have once been the property of the Priory (SNP 009).	TM 3900 5790	MSF11854
SNP 030		Med	Small 'area of settlement' and 'oven' marked on map in (S1).	TM 3941 5890	MSF11857
SNP 032	Mallets Field	Un	1982: Cropmarks noticed in Mallets Field including field boundaries (not related to systems recorded on Tithe Map) and a roughly rectangular enclosure, circa 50 x 30m, in one corner of two joining field boundaries (S1).	TM 3935 5861	MSF11859
SNP 033	The Old Mill	PMed	Site of small post mill with roundhouse, converted into house in late 1930s by the composer Benjamin Britten.	TM 3945 5825	MSF23096
SNP 034		Med	Pottery scatter - coarse ware sherds and four glazed sherds of LMed-Transitional type.	TM 3822 5920	MSF13184
SNP 035	Snape Hall	BA	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, unpatinated, found in area which has previously produced waste flakes, scrapers and blades (S1).	TM 3930 5890	MSF14049
SNP 036	Snape Bridge	PMed	Bridge shown on Saxton's, Speed's, Bowen's and Hodskinson's maps (S1-S4).	TM 3920 5762	MSF15865
SNP 038		Un	Cropmark of part rectangular enclosure in low lying field by River Fromus.	TM 3866 5827	MSF20481
SNP 044		Un	Possible wharf/jetty - collection of posts set closely around corner in bank. Viewed from S bank as not visible from N bank.	TM 3966 5750	MSF20552

SNP 061		PMed	A group of World War II emplacements, possibly weapons pits, visible as earthworks on the western side of Snape Warren.	TM 4018 5784	MXS18820
SNP 079		PMed	Two quarry pits, probably of Post Medieval date, visible as earthworks on the west side of Snap Warren.	TM 4009 5773	MXS18817
SNP 080		PMed	Post Medieval 'sand pit' visible as an earthwork west of Snape Warren	TM 4013 5804	MXS18831
SNP 086		Pmed	A Possible Post-Medieval causeway to the south of Snape village	TM 3957 5783	MXS19884
SNP 087		Pmed	Post Medieval flood defences on the northern bank of the River Alde, Snape.	TM 3855 5761	MXS19885
SNP 090		Modern	World War II bomb craters, roughly 150m north-west of Snape Bridge	TM 3905 5771	MXS19900
SNP 091	Heatherdene	PMed	Windmill (site of).	TM 3997 5828	MSF23094
SNP 092	Brick Field Brick Works	PMed	Site of brickworks and kiln in 19th century.	TM 3955 5867	MSF23098
SNP 094		PMed	Pair of parallel banks on west side of Snape Warren.	TM 4016 5797	MSF23100
SNP Misc	Snape Hall Farm	Neo	`A number of neolithic flint flakes collected by the recorder from a small area on Snape Hall Farm.	TM 3900 5900	MSF12457
SNP Misc		Pal	Flint flake, found on the surface of a path therefore probably imported (S1).	TM 3970 5810	MSF1840
SNP Misc	Snape Bridge	BA	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, from a garden at Snape Bridge 1950.	TM 3900 5700	MSF2417
SNP Misc	Snape Common	Rom	Intaglio in gold ring found 1862 on Snape Common with Sax remains (S1).	TM 3980 5820	MSF2418
TUN 002	St Mary's Church, Dunningworth	Neo	Worked flint including several scrapers and flakes (also unworked material).	TM 3820 5720	MSF830
TUN 002	Church of St Mary, Dunningworth	Med	Site of St Mary's Church, Dunningworth (rectory).	TM 3820 5720	MSF831
TUN 011		Med	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located Med scatter over area circa 50m across consisting of 1 rim, 2 base and 8 body sherds Med (C12/C13-C14) coarseware and 1 fragment of lava quern (S1).	TM 3829 5668	MSF15409
TUN 012		Med	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located Med (C12/C13-C14) pottery scatter over area circa 50m across consisting of 2 rim, 1 base and 34 body sherds of Med coarseware (S1).	TM 3830 5677	MSF15410

TUN 013		Preh	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located Preh scatter over area circa 30m across, consisting of 10 flakes and 3 burnt flints and 1 body sherd of handmade pottery with sand fillers ('IA or ESax')(S1).	TM 3838 5687	MSF15411
TUN 014		Un	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located small scatter of heavily burnt flints circa 5m across (S1).	TM 3832 5692	MSF15412
TUN 015		Un	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located general light scatter of heavily burnt flints and 2 flakes.	TM 3850 5660	MSF15413
TUN 021	Snape Maltings	Un	Remains of posts set c.3m from and parallel with existing bank. Only 15cm visible above mud; rubble behind - former defence or eroding from present bank? Inaccessible and seen through reeds.	TM 3947 5750	MSF20551
TUN 022		Pmed	Post Medieval flood defences to the south-west of Snape Maltings, Tunstall	TM 3817 5767	MXS19886
TUN 023		Pmed	Probable Post-Medieval boundary banks to the south-east of Snape Maltings, Tunstall	TM 3956 5720	MXS19890
TUN 024		Pmed	Disused Post-Medieval probable quarry pits in Tunstall parish	TM 3885 5685	MXS19902
TUN 025	Station; Station House	PMed	Former railway station, built circa 1859, opposite Snape Maltings. Only 'Station House' and possible signal box remain.	TM 3914 5746	MSF23142
TUN 026	Great Eastern Railway Snape Branch Line	PMed	Former railway line from Snape Junction (TM3740 5860) to Tunstall Station and Snape Maltings & dock complex.	TM 3825 5840	MSF23143
TUN Misc		Med	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located thin scatter of 1 rim and 3 body sherds Med coarseware on area circa 30m across.	TM 3803 5697	MSF15405
TUN Misc		Preh	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located 2 flakes and 1 burnt flint (and 1 body sherd abraded Rom greyware) from cited NGR (S1).	TM 3848 5687	MSF15406
TUN Misc		Preh	1994: Fieldwalking (at 30m intervals) survey of re-planted forest block located 1 scraper and 1 flake at cited NGR (S1).	TM 3810 5714	MSF15408